



PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Master of Library & Information Science

2000-2001

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2001



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Miss. Najmun Nissa has completed her dissertation entitled “Public Libraries in India: An Annotated Bibliography” in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of *Master of Library and Information Science*. She has conducted the work under my supervision and guidance. I deem it fit for submission.


NISHAT FATIMA
(Lecturer)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly and foremost would like to place record my ever lasting gratitude to the Almighty God. Without the help of almighty God, this work would have not seen the light of the day .I bow my head before him .

Secondly I express my obedient respect and sincere gratitude to my respected teacher and supervisor Miss NISHAT FATIMA (Lecturer) department of library and information science A.M.U. Aligarh for her sustained interest encouragement, valuable suggestions and guidance, timely advice in multifarious ways and helpful comments throughout her work.

I feel immense pleasure in expressing my regards and deep sence of gratitude to Mr. Mustafa K.Q. Zaidi Chairman, Department of library and information science for his constant encouragement and co-operation throughout the work.

I owe a debt of gratitude to Prof. Shabahat Hussain, Department of library and information science for his sincere suggestions and guidance whenever needed.

I am also indebted to Mr. Naushad Ali P.M. M.S. Sudharma Haridasan ,Mr Asif Faridi Siddiqui (Lecturers) ,Deptt. of Library and

Information science ,for proper guidance and suggestion seeked at various stages work .

I appreciate the help rendered by the non teaching staff viz. Mr Riaz Abbas, Mr Khwaza Moin Ahmad Mr Asrar Ahmad Nasruddin, for there co-operation.

I am very thankful to my colleagues especially Ms. Parul Tyagi, Ila Johri, Atiya Masood, and Shabana for there cooperation throughout the work .

I am immensely thankful to the library staff of INSDOC,NASSDOC and reference Librarian of Delhi University for there cooperation .

My special thanks to my dear parents for there live affection and encouragement throughout this work. At last but not least, I am thankful to the typing center for dissertation work nicely.

ALIGARH
DATE - 20th Aug.

Najmun Nissa
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CHAPTER-I

SCOPE AND METHADODOLOGY

LIST OF PERIODICALS DOCUMENTED

LIST OF OTHER ABBREVIATIONS USED

AIMS AND SCOPE

The present work displays in the form of an annotated bibliography and assembles together a selection of the relevant literature dealing with Public Libraries in India, published in Indian journals. Although, the bibliography is selective in nature but an attempt has also been made to cover all important aspects and in each a few representative articles and in each a few.

I am confident that the bibliography will be useful to all those who have some intended to help a research in finding out an selecting the documents on the topic concerned in order to relive the burden and save the time consumed in document search.

Part one deals with the brief introduction of the subject.

Part two consists of an annotated list 200 articles.

METHODOLOGY

In order to complete this task secondary sources such as index India and Guide to Indian Periodicals, Literature were consulted to approach primary sources which include Periodicals and news papers.

I collected most of the material from the following libraries

1. Maulana Azad Library , AMU, Aligarh.
2. National Social science documentation centre
3. National scientific documentation centre
4. Delhi University ,library, Delhi.

STANDARD FOLLOWED:

The Indian Standard recommendations for bibliographies references (IS: 2381-1963) and classified catalogue code have been followed. The items of bibliographical references for each entry of periodicals are arranged as follows:

- a) Name(s) of Author(s)
- b) A full stop (.)
- c) Title: Subtitle , if any
- d) A full stop (.)
- e) Title of the periodical in Full (Underlines)
- f) A full stop (.)
- g) Volume number in IAN
- h) A comma (,)
- i) Issue Number
- j) A Semi-Colon (;)

- k) Year of the Publication
- l) A Comma (,)
- m) Month of Publication
- n) Date of Publication
- o) A Semi-Colon (;)
- p) Inclusive Pages of Articles
- q) A full stop (.)

SPECIMEN ENTRY:

DE WIELE (nic van). Public libraries. Journal of library and information science. 16,1;1991, June ; 2-5

Subject Heading:

An attempt has been made to give coexistence subject heading as much as possible which are arranged alphabetically word by word.

ARRANGEMENT:

An entry is preceded by subject heading in capital. The entry begin with entry element (i.e. Surname of the author) in capitals, followed by forename in parenthesis and then title of the article of the periodical, its volume issue no. , date of publication and page number.

INDEX:

Part three of bibliography contains author and title index in alphabetical sequence . Each index guides one to the specific entry (s) in the bibliography .the subject index has not been prepared for the reason that the bibliography itself has arranged alphabetically by subject heading and subject index would have been a duplication of the some sequence.

CHAPTER- II

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA

BACK GROUND:

ANCIENT TIME:

Although it is impossible to say when exactly texts came to be written down in the absence of extant records, it is certain that the sacred texts had for hundreds of years been transmitted from one generation to next generation by word of mouth.

The history of libraries shows that the institution has been spontaneous development of a literature culture. The library of universities of Nalanda and Takshashila, according to historians, were largely equipped, neatly housed and efficiently managed. They were called Ratanidhi and Ratnagar; 'Ocean of jewels' and store of jewels' mention is made work of India history of several storied library building a Nalanda which testified to its rareness and significance. These libraries in a way set the air of a public library in general and University library in particular and provided a shining model. The social educational and cultural life of people in India during these days centered around these libraries.

The advent of the University rule during 13th century A.D. the love of learning and scholarship. Mughal rulers attached

considerable importance to libraries, since distinguished scholars were appointed librarians and were recipient of honours. This tradition continued till Akbar's reign and thereafter it declined. Relics of these great libraries were found in Saraswati Mahal Library of Tanjore and Khuda Baksh manuscript Library of Patna.

These libraries however were not public libraries since the need for a public library was not widely felt because of low level of literacy and consequently they were used by a small number of people. They were of course personal libraries, which were of little or no use to outsiders.

PREINDEPENDENCE PERIOD

It is sad commentary on 185 year of British rule in India that on 15th August 1947, when India attained independence, there was not a single library in the country. It is incredible that when New Delhi was designed in 1910 and completed in 1930 as the capital city, provision for a public library was not even conceived of whatever libraries existed, had been established by voluntary organization or endowments and were subscription libraries without any exception they were used primarily by the English knowing elite who constituted only 1% of the total population though the first public library law was passed in Britain as early as 1850, yet such a legislation in India was never found necessary by the British government during their entire rule under the

municipal acts local Bodies were, no doubt empowered to establish public libraries but it was not made incumbent on them. In 1947 out of 440 local bodies only 56 had cared to provide a modicum of public library service through municipal libraries were maintained out of public funds yet of them charged subscription besides cash deposit from their user the necessary socio-economic infrastructure was utterly lacking at the time of independence. Only 15% of the people could read and write out of whom only 3% had received schooling for 8 years and more. The rural population, which constituted 88% of total population, was almost devoid of literacy. During the British regime the so called public libraries primarily acquired English books published in U.K. writing and regaling in ones own language was frowned upon by the English knowing elite. It is no wonder that in 1947 only 6455 books were published in India in 15 Indian language or making an average of 430 books per language against 1,627 in English alone. Out of 5,63,133 towns and villages only 2,767 or 0.49% had public electricity supply and only a fraction of towns and village were connected by metal led roads.

These were the constraints under which the National government planned to provide free universal public library service in country. Under the republican constitution embraced on 26th Jan 1950, provision of provision of public library service was made a state subject. The Union government could support the state in their library development plan only through financial assistance.

POST INDEPENDENT PERIOD:

On the eve of the independence Sir John Sargent, the then educational advisor to the government of India, set up a national library committee to find out ways and means of establishing a national library at Delhi: On 27th October, 1951 the Delhi public library was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The establishment of the Delhi public library is one of the major developments in the field of public libraries. It was joint library pilot project of the UNESCO and the government of India.

The significant step forward was taken by the Union government when it included scheme for the expression and improvement of library service in first five year plan.

The 1st and 2nd 5 year plan provided specially for library development but the third plan block the shanks to be spent at the discretion of the state government however under the third plan four national libraries came to be established.

PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT:

The library movement in India has a history shown appreciable strength in the face of heavy odds. Public library history should be seen as one that can explain the present and serve as a guide to the future.

To trace the development of public library movement in India a convenient approach could be chronological. Such an approach in this regard will mean considering the development of public libraries in different regions of India.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY:

In Calcutta and at other presidency towns the need for a public library was keenly felt. It was in 1784 A.D. that Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. This society has recently declared as an institution of public importance and has been taken over by the Union government.

In Calcutta, around 1818, the Calcutta Library Society was formed by a number of 'proprietors' who invested money in the establishment of library that could be used by the public on payment of a subscription.

A concerted effort was thereafter made to establish public library for which a scheme was drafted in 1835. A library was founded and developed on sound lines.

During the later part of 19th century and in the early years of 20th century, public library played an important role in socio – political sphere. A number of small subscription - libraries came to be established all over Bengal which enriched the socio- culture life of this part of country.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

Development of library services took place on similar lines in Bombay presidency. In Bombay city first public library was established by East India Company in 1715 A.D. In 1804, the Royal Asiatic Society established its library more or less on the same line as its counterpart in Calcutta.

A significant event in the development of libraries occurred in 1808 when the Bombay government put forward a proposal to register libraries, which were to be given copies of books published from the 'funds for the encouragement of literature'.

The characteristic feature of the Bombay General Library was that it was professedly open to the public in general, both Indians and Europeans.

Under the enlightened rule of Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III Baroda, as in the educational field, played a leading role in developing a chain of libraries throughout the state, including the rural area. A free public library movement was started in 1910. The first Baroda State Library conference was held in 1925. The Baroda State Library Association was formed in 1926. These efforts set the pattern for the progress of the library movement.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY:

Madras Presidency was fortunate in having for long a tradition of library service. Subscription libraries, small and big, were more common in Madras than in any other area. A special feature of this development is that the Madras University intended help in establishing and organizing library institutions. Connemery Library, an old library, rendered yeoman services to various categories of readers. Next to Baroda, Madras has been able to contribute much towards the development of organized library services. Dr. S.R. Rangnadhan's sincere efforts and guidance were also responsible for the systematic growth of libraries in Madras.

KERALA:

The public library movement in Kerala started as early as 1829 with establishment of Trivandarum public library which was founded by colonel Edward cadegam, British resident in travancore during the reign of the famous composer king swati Thirunal. This was followed by the establishment of the Ernakulam public library. The trichur public library and the Kottayam public library in 1871, 1873, 1882 respectively.

RAJASTHAN:

During its early years Rajasthan did not have any popular library movement. Different ruling houses however had assiduously established and maintained large libraries. Most of the collections were subsequently headed over to the public libraries and were bought under the public library system.

PUNJAB:

Punjab set up a shining example by establishing a number of libraries. The Punjab Public Library was equipped with attractive reading material and soon became popular. It was a pioneer library in organizing library services in North-India. Significantly, the first library journal 'Indian Libraries' was published from July under and since has been appearing regularly from the same place.

BIHAR AND ORISSA:

In Patliputra, there existed a very big manuscript library attached to a Buddhist monastery to which reference was made by Chinese Scholar, Fahiyen.

During the Muslim ruler the Madrasa at Azamabad (Patna City) had a huge and rich collection of Persian and Arabic books. Bihar has the richest treasure of Urdu and Persian manuscript and books, which lies scattered in different villages and towns. It is not known whether these libraries are open to the public.

In Bihar and Orissa they had been no striking library development in later years. Although there were some leaders who were interested in organizing public libraries. These were however some reputed organizations and libraries like the Bihar-Orissa Research Society, the Simla library, the personal collection of Dr.Sachidanand Sinha and Khuda Baksh library which attracted scholars and researchers from all over the country.

MADHYA PRADESH:

A major part of Madhya Pradesh state was under princely rule before independence. The library movement as such cannot be traced during that period although there were large collections of books in the royal places of Maharajas and a few subscription libraries set up by the private organizations in big cities and towns.

HYDERABAD:

In the former Hyderabad state through these were quite a few personal libraries belonging to Nawabs and Rajas, there was hardly any public library. In 1872, the first library called Shankarananda library was started in Sikandrabad. In February 1891 due Hyderabad state central library there called the Nizam's state library, was established. Its name was changed with the enactment of Hyderabad public libraries Act, 1956.

HISTORY OF LIBRARY LEGISLATION:

In 1933, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed introduced a bill in the Madras Council. In October 1933 a select committee was also formed. It submitted its report in 1934. The bill however, lapsed and did not become law.

In 1937, Mr. Basheer wanted to introduce a modified bill in the Madras Council, but was not permitted to do so.

In 1946, Mr. Avinashelenram Chettiyar introduced a bill in Madras council, which did not satisfy many library enthusiasts since it was merely an enable and permissive bill. It was passed by the legislature in 1948. The Madras public library Act came into force on 1st April 1950. This was the first library act in India.

MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY ACT/BILL:

In India the concept of library legislation is the contribution of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. In the year 1930 he prepared a draft of a model public library act and presented it at the first Asia conference at Varanasi in 1930. M. A. Gopinath has written that it was the seed of library legislation in India. Public libraries Act of Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are based on this model act. Dr. Ranganathan modified his model act in 1972. The second model public libraries bill was drafted in 1963 by a committee set up by the ministry of education.

Government of India order the Chairmanship of Dr.D.M. Sen. This bill was released in 1965. The third model public library bill was prepared by the working group of planning commission.

In India so far state have passed libraries as indicated below:

- 1). Tamilnadu – Tamilnadu Public Library Act – 1948.
- 2). Andhra – Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act – 1960.
- 3). Karnataka – Karnataka Public Libraries Act – 1960.
- 4). Maharashtra – Maharashtra Public Library Act – 1967.
- 5). West Bengal West Bengal Public Library Act – 1979.
- 6). Manipur – Manipur Public Library Act – 1988.
- 7). Kerala – Kerela Public Library Act – 1989.
- 8). Haryana – Haryana Public Library Act – 1989.
- 9). Mizoram – Mizoram Public Library Act – 1993.
- 10). Goa – Goa Public Library Act 1994.

PUBLIC LIBRARY MANAGEMENT:

The first and foremost thing to be born in mind is that there should be a clear cut separation of professional from semi-professional work. The professional work must entrust to the professionally qualified librarians. The total number of member of the staff which a public library system should have and what their salary grading should be one matter known as staffing establishment which can

not be predetermined. It was to be necessarily flexible and a continuous periodical review of the staffing establishment is necessary.

STAFF CATEGORIES:

The advisory committee for libraries has recommended that there should be 11 categories of library posts. Semi-professional and non-professional candidate are to be appointed to other posts in the library. A major division for modern public library and information system however is probably between the staff involved in library and information work and that which provides supporting service.

JOB ANALYSIS:

When building a staff establishment or making changes in an existing structure it is important to under take job analyses. One has to identify the propose and value of the work to be performed before anything is decided about the post in any library.

RECUIREMENT:

The most important result of good personal administration is the recruitment of staff of high quality. A variety of techniques and processes could be employed or the purpose of interviewing and making appointment. The education department may

have its own approach; a centralised selection for librarians should be beneficial.

SERVICE – TRAINING:

Education and training are both necessary to make the librarian and other senior members of the technical staff professionally competent. The management, which fails to support a modest intelligently, planned in service training programme defaults as regards its prime obligation to provide maximum efficiency in library service. It would be quality of being short sighted of it neglects to weight this investment against the mounting and unproductive costs of personnel turnover analysis adjusted employees and efficiency.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE:

The advisory committee for libraries in India calculated 0.63 Ps. Per head of population as the minimum annual expenditure on library service and an equal perception of population expenditure for non recurring purpose. This is unrealistic in view of the committee's finding.

A broad break up of the expenditure is suggested according to which 60% of the amount available should be spent on library personnel 20% on purchaser of books, magazines etc and 20% toward other operating expenses.

Following are the principle source of revenue for public libraries as has been pointed out.

- 1). Cess levied under the library law.
- 2). Grants given by the state government.
- 3). Income generated by the services viz, charges imposed on the users.

FINANCIAL CONTROL:

There are two control. One related to the approval of the budget and the securing of permission from the director of public library for certain items of expenditure and the second stems from the obligation to get the audit of accounts done.

The financial regulation and the system of internal and external audit provide a control mechanism for the public library service.

There is one another aspects of library finance which needs to be considered and that relates to the financial aid from public funds. In almost all the states and Union territories there are a number of private libraries may of which do not set any assistance free the library authority whenever it exists or from the state government finance are usually raised through subscription charges levied on services and donations from philanthropists. There are however quite a few libraries which set financial aid from the state governments libraries which get

financial aid from the state government library authority and municipalities. Such a financial aid received from the public fund.

PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES:

Library co-operation library other than personnel collection are themselves examples of co-operation, where by members of an academic industrial or any other community silence the use of information or textual resource, together with the help of appropriately qualified staff. The collaboration and sharing of commandments and facilities among co-operative enterprises are a logical development particularly in the stringent financial circumstances in which most libraries have been operating. New form or avenues of library co-operation may develop with new demands by library user but the resultant extension of provision and improvement of facilities should be without a proportionate increase in expenditure.

The Kenyan report of 1927 recommended inter library loans after inter library tickets. The committee was observed that

“It is abundantly evident that no library except a copy right library can become proposed of all literature that an educated public needs.”

LOCAL CO-OPERATION:

A group consisting of a public library University and College libraries and special industrial or commercial library could be

formed for the purpose of interlibrary co-operation. The group may compile and maintain Union catalogue of the holding of the constituent libraries arrange local inter lending issue lists bibliographies, information bulletins indexes and promote other co-operate activities like joint training facility etc.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION:

There is an another kind of co-operation which can be of great service. An individuals library which has a specialized collection can make it available to all other libraries in the region access to special collection of this kind can extend the range of the material available to users without mailing the public library inter the expenses of compiling and maintaining its own co-operative collection.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATION:

Although the National library is important as the apex or the national network of libraries, there is also a need for a national planning forum for the development of library and information services in each country. In India too is very essential. Body priority these services on a network of such bodies should not operate independently of one another, but as an integral port of national socio-cultural system.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION:

It is not enough to set up an inter library longing system at national level, since the national library system has to be linked to the International library system. The UNESCO has been quite active in this regard and has formulated a number of schemes to promote

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“The United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organization was found to promote peace and spiritual welfare by working through the minds of men and women. This manifesto proclaims the UNESCO beliefs in the public library as a liltng force for education, culture and information and as an essential agent for the foterny of peace and under standing between people and between nations”.

BOOK PRODUCTION:

In India the book publishing industry can be said to be in infant stage as compared to that of the Western countries. From the preparation of the manuscript to the stage where a book reaches the reader's hand there is a lot of scope for improvement. There are very few organization which can be said to have planned programmes of publication, which is most cases are not made known in advance through channels like mailing of nations.

ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY IN LITERACY AND ADULT EDUCATION:

As a nation, India has been reported by statistician to rank very also among 158 United Nation's members in literacy according to 1991 census the overall literacy percentage in India is 36.1%. A break use of that figure would show that 46.74% of males and only 24.88% of females or literate. The national figure regarding the literacy present a scenario which wides disparities not only among men and women but also amongst regions. If there is no change in the rate of growth of population and the rate of spread of literacy there would be 500 million illiterates in India in the year 2000. A.D.

According to the world bank is that year 54% of the world's illiterate population in the age group of 15-19 years would be in India. No doubt the efforts made in the field of elementary and adult education are mortified by the high rate growth of the population.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ADULT EDUCATION:

On 2nd October 1978, a five year nation – wide programme of inaugurated. This was done in pursuance of a policy statement on adult education and free and compulsory universal primary education

Although it is contemplated to utilize the services of all possible agencies, unfortunately no particular role has been assigned to

public libraries which have been functioning in large numbers all over the country. It only betrays ignorance of the role of public library in the eradication of illiteracy in the country. An aggregate of such neglect and constraints on the spread of universal education was left a vast number of people in the country educationally and consequently, economically under privileged.

ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY:

The result of the recent survey comprising more than 100 adult literacy project all over the world show that in 30% of the case social prestige is the reason given for joining the literary class. The economic reasons weight with less than 25% of the respondents and only 4% of them indicate their interest in reading the scriptures. This sample survey should have brought home the role of that public library can play in this regard. The fact that the library is a private center of education and continuing education cannot be ignored and being a social institution it would receive the co-operation of the community which it serves.

In a survey conducted by adult education department of Rajasthan University, it was found that making the facility of library open to them was an elective was of promoting adult education. People also argued for such library facilities as branch libraries, deposit center and mobile libraries.

The public library can and should function as a center for adult education and plan its activities such as following. The library can hold library and adult education classes in the library premises. Trainee literacy teachers in co-operation with the librarian and his staff should implement the program. It is necessary for the library to stock such material as will be useful and interesting to neo- literates to prevent them from relapsing in to illiteracy. Arrangement have to prevent them from relapsing in to illiteracy.

AUDIO- VISUAL AIDS:

As lack of education has been retarding the progress of the country every effort should be made not only to supplement effectively the program of literacy but also provide for education but also provide for education of the masses. To this end fullest use must be made of the mass media of communication and films and other audio visual aids. In fact the cinema television radio wall posters pictures word card graphs, charts, models, maps, diagrams photograph and the like must be extensively used to educate the illiterate and the literate alike. The choice is not between education and education but between education which is necessary for national growth the and integration and that which is given fast to please and provide recreation. This powerful media should be used to create the necessary. Environment for imparting knowledge and skills

necessary for improving the quality of work and standard of life of the people.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE 21ST CENTURY:

The public library has been and still is, an open access institution. Social economic political and technological development during the last decades have intensified the debate on the role of public library. India in 1995 has 44,205 public libraries. Since independence, the important relationship between library services and implementation of educational programmes had been recognized. In 2000 India will have one billion citizen nearly 50 percent of world's illiterate population in India. India will have distinction of the largest illiterate democracy of the world.

Public library is the example of learning open to public meaning encompasses unborn child to death ones also i.e. you must preserve information of dead ones but have vision to plan your library to needs of the yet unborn infant.

UNESCO PUBLIC LIBRARY MANIFESTO 1994:

As a contribution to the international book year in 1972, UNESCO requested the International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA) to revise the manifesto reflecting change in the role performed by the public library in the last twenty years.

The revised manifesto was published in the issue of the UNESCO bulletin for libraries translated into major world language and published in professional journals. The 1972, Manifesto offered a broader concept of the purpose of the public library. It was stressed that the objectives of the public library are not limited to support education; the purpose of the public library should also be to promote information and culture.

In 1992 twenty years had passed and IFLA proposed a revision of the Manifesto in order to reflect changes which occurred since its publication in 1972. This revision was intended to result in an update and forward looking Manifesto to inspire sustainable library development world-wide and to meet new trends of global change. The 1994 division which is printed below was prepared in close collaboration with IFLA, and was endorsed by the inter governmental council of the division of general information programme at its tenth session held in Paris from 29 to 30 November 1994.

This, Manifesto proclaims UNESCO's belief in the public library as a living force for education, culture and information, and as an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women. UNESCO therefore encourages national and local government to support and actively engage in the development of public libraries.

INFORMATION ACCESS IN INDIA THROUGH NATIONAL NETWORK OF PUBLIC LIBRARY:

There is a need to provide to the public access to latest information and educate them. Our national and public libraries have remained in isolation like islands. They should be faced and linked together into a system or network to provide access to rural people to information that may be available anywhere in the world. In order to do so public libraries will have to be technologically advanced so that they have access to INTERNET and International database and network. Villages at the grass roots level would need information on agriculture, business, trade small scale industries fertilizers health etc. The global trend today is to bring information to the desk or doorstep of the user instead of making the user to go from pillar to post seeking it. In order to achieve this the UNESCO public library Manifesto recommends.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Indian scenario the first public library with the intention of rendering free public service to the common people was started in the year 1880 at Vishakhapatnam by one school teacher Sri Manthena Adinarayana Murly. This library inherited due modern public library system. There is no exaggeration in saying that the library movement in Andhra Pradesh was essentially a peoples movement.

Free book service was rendered to patients in hospitals and prisoners in jails.

The model state policy and legislation which has been dropped by Dr.Vetaga Ventappaiah a versatile genius in the public library field emphasis that public library services will be rendered freely without charging any fee for general service.

AUTOMATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY:

A public library is a temple of learning. In a country like India where approximately 80% of population live in villages the importance of public library as an instrument of social change and revolution needs no emphasis. According to UNESCO, the aims and objectives of libraries are to cater to educational cultural, recreational and information's need of people. The public libraries are the centers for cultural heritage needs of people. The libraries are the centers for cultural heritage promoters of national integration and communal harmony and they have a special role to play in this direction.

To begin with we must identify the activities to be automated and we must decide about their order of priority in the context of the library objectives.

1. Acquisition.

- Acquisition accession list.
- Order fund report.

2. Serial Management.
 - Serial check in fount scaling.
 - Union holding list.
3. Circulation.
 - Inter library loan.
 - Over dues.
 - Reservation.
4. Audiovisual Management.
 - AV acquisition / controlling.
 - AV inventory control etc.
5. Management.
 - Amounting / budgeting.
 - Scheduling / planning.
 - Word processing / mailing.
 - Statistic / report.
6. Information storage / retrieval.
 - Database construction.
 - Down loading / uploading.
 - On line database.
 - Indexing and abstracting.
7. Reference Information Service.
 - Bibliographic listings

- Public access / Computer literacy
- Library instruction

PUBLIC LIBRARY NETWORK:

As we notice from the UNESCO Manifesto in each country in South Asia there is a need to establish a public library network, which is in conformity with the other network in the countries. Before we go into details of establishing a nationwide network of public libraries in each country in South Asia it may be in the fitness of things to note that in 1988. India had 54,845 public libraries including state, regional district city, town and village libraries. In 1950 Dr. Ranganathan in his report to government of India advocated the necessity of a public library system to entire nation. The public library network aims at providing information service by different public libraries to all potential users widely distributed geographically.

An effective means of development a public library; service is to form a network of public libraries. The basic prerequisite for networking is automation of the libraries. Computers are installed in a phased manner-first at the state central library and the district central libraries and then slowly developing than at the branch libraries. To develop the network, first the libraries in the cities can be connected on experimental basis and then slowly it can be extended to this district.

Conclusion:

In the competitive world of today demand for more active work outside the library seems to be growing. The library profession shields use all possible means to speak to the public and to the authorities in away that will insure there necessary support.

The prepared new UNESCO's public library manifesto is intended to addresses above all national and local governments, politicians and decision makers throughout the world.

CHAPTER-III
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INDIA, PUBLIC LIBRARY

1. DASGUPTA (R.K.). Public library system in India. Indian Journal of Library Science. 3, 1 & 4; 1997, Jan-Dec; P. 3-5.

In the present article two reason are cited for the absence of tradition of public libraries in India viz restriction of learning to Brahmin cal class and oral tradition of learning compared with the British library system. The high percentage is of literacy is cited as a cause for the stage of libraries in India. Deprecates the general indiscipline found in society, which is reflected, in public institution. A sound library system is utilimately ensured by the intellectual vitality of the public.

2. DEWILLE (nic von). Public Libraries. Journal of Library & Information Science . 16, 1; 1991, June; p. 2-5.

The article discusses the historical development of public libraries in India since 1789. Author has mentioned different types of libraries such as city libraries, rural public libraries in his article along with particular their collection, role etc. The current trends in the development of public library including certain important issues such as their role as multimedia libraries, decentralization and cooperation and application of new technologies etc. has discussed.

3. KALIA (O.R.). Libraries for Public. Indian Librarian. 22,3 11; 1972, Nov; p. 20-2.

The article points out that the concept of free and universal public library is yet to take roots in India. Shows how the need for libraries for public grew in the west. Describes the poor library position in India and need of libraries for the masses. Discusses the library development envisaged in the five year plan and the actual position today.

4. KAULA, (P.N.). Public library system for India. Herald of Library Science. 21, 3; 1972, July; p. 215-18.

The author first traced the background of Indian Public Library he described the Ranganathan's draft bill for the central provinces, Cochin, travancore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh states and further for the Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Assam. The author has described his own draft bill for Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. The author was also described the five paper of Dr. Ranganathan. A choronology of library act and bill India was been made by pro Kaula along with annunciations on the Mysore Public Libraries act. This issue of herald of library science has discussed duty of the union and state Government of India.

5. RANGANATHAN (S.R.). National Grid of Public Library System based on legislation: Cal by the silver jubilee year. Library herald. 12, 3; 1970, Oct; p. 153-9.

Public library system is the only possible neutral agency to give unbiased political economical and industrial information to enable the voter to form their own judgment in helping the progress of the country and in keeping vigilance over the performance of the government. The only source for finance to run public libraries is public fund. There fore the public library finance should be legislation based.

6. RANGANATHAN (S.R.). Public libraries work break-through 1: attraction and Retention of the Patranage of readers. Library herald. 14, 3 & 4; 1972, Oct – 1973, March; p. 97-100.

The presented article tells us about the library profession, publishing trade, and the article provides the comparative study the table gives the data in percentage about the subject grouping of the Tamilnadu books published during one year in Tamilnadu and or English books published during one year in U.K. another table provides the percentage of people reading English.

7. SRIVASTAVA (N.B.). Public Library System. Lucknow Librarian. 8, 3 & 4; 1971, Sep-Dec p. 52-4.

The library system discussed in this article, and the organizations interested in library service. The author has written about the services used to provided by the government in the library. The article also discussed the duty of the union and state government of India.

8. VENKATAPPA (V). Image of a public library. Herald of library Science. 29, 1 & 2; 1990, Jun-April; p. 113-5.

The article relates to the genesis of the library early history of the library prior it was taken over by the government in 1998. The article also provides the summary and conclusion, twelve appendices are given at the end. These include a chronology of the library. The article is supported by a member of table.

9. WAKNIS (T.D.). Public libraries in India. Indian Librarian. 22, 3; 1972; p. 101-3.

The author starts with a comparison with the Mary labone public library in London, and then he gone three distinguishing feature of public libraries. (i) they should be run by bodies of the local self government (ii) library service should be free to all users (iii) there should be equality among readers for library purpose.

INDIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, ACT , Case Study

10. VENKATAPRAIAH (Veloga). Public Library Acts in the States: A Study. Indian Library Associations Bulletin. 34, 1&2; 1998, April-Sept; p. 187-9.

The article give the acting position in states; Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, a doyen of the library profession in India make serious efforts to promote library legislation right from 1930. This article show a picture of the preamble of library act. The preamble is the 'TILAKAM' of an Act., which brings out the purpose of legislation in a nutshell. Since it is a declaration of the reason and motives behind library legislation. The library legislation in Madras, the erstwhile Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra five acts are based on Ranganathan's Model Public Library Act only. Realising the importance of library legislation four more state viz West Bengal Manipur Kerala and Haryana passed legislation in 1979, 1988, and 1990 respectively.

_____, _____, _____, **COMMITTEE, TAMILNADU**

11. KAULA, (P.N.). Tamilnadu public library Act Committee for amendments. Herald of library science. 36, 1 & 4; 1977, Jan-April; p. 86-90.

The author has traced out the sub-committee to examine tamilnadu public libraries act of 1948 and suggest amendment & to be incorporated in the act vide education, science and technology. The author pointed out the order of the government, concerning public libraries act of 1948. The institution with the sub-committees are also discusses. According to author various directorate has also allotted in the act which are discussed in the article The author has shown its (Act) implementation.

_____, _____, _____, **FORMATION**

12. RAMAN RNAIR (R). Principles for Framing Public Library Acts. Lucknow Librarian. 24, 3; 1992; p. 118-25.

The article traces the development of library legislation through the law meant for independent library units to that for library system that provide for networking and resource sharing. It also emphasizes the important legal provisions required in library acts and also points out the aspects that need special attention in federal countries like India.

_____, _____, _____, **KERALA**

13. VENKATPPAIAH. (V). Kerala public libraries Act: A new venture. Herold of library science.28, 4; 1989, Oct;p.48-50.

The article mentions the high literacy growth of kerala and setting up of libraries and efforts at library legislation made by the twin states of travancore and cochin in 1946 and in the combined state of kerala by inviting Dr. S.R. Ranganathan to draft the library bill, followed by the efforts of kerala Granthasala sangham. The author discusses the effort of due left democratic government of the state and the enactment of the public libraries Act in 1989, which describes the various features, and provision of the Act.

_____, _____, _____, **MODIFI CATION, KERALA,**
1989

14. RAMAN NAIR (R). Reforms required in kerala public library Act. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 27, 1&2; 1992, April-Sep; P.35-7

The paper argues that public library system in federal countries will be effective only if they are planned as national system, on the basic some major points such a right to information, public library system, systems at state level, need of national policy, constitutional hindrance, uniform pattern. Author has suggested the reforms that are essential for kerala public library act to achieve its aims and objectives.

_____, _____, _____, **MYSORE**

15. SUBRAMANYAM (T.V). Mysore public libraries Act. Indian library movement. 5, 4; 1978; P. 87-9.

The article comments on Mysore public library act. The circumstances and the composition of the committee have brought about revolution any changes in the pattern of library act with regard to finance, a separate department with and independent head, state level committee, state central library and , and the staff.

_____, _____, _____, **1965**

16. NAVALANJ (K). Model public libraries Act: A comment. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 26,3; 1990; p.21-6.

The article start with the need of the public library act, its aim amd objective and the function level of public library. The article reflects the characteristics of the Bill 1965.

_____, _____, _____, **PROPOSAL, UTTAR PRADESH.**

17. RANGANAJHAN (S.R.). U.P. Public libraries Act. Lucknow librarian. 8, 1 & 2; 1978; P. 5-8.

The article discusses the model public library act drafting in India was examined and approved by the library service section of the first all Asian education conference held in 1930 in U.P. An account is given of Book-act Published by the another in 1949 containing a draft library bill and a development plan for U.P. The paper refers to a enter improved draft bill furnished to the U.P. government in 1958. It is stressed that a persistent work should be done on this matter by fee library profession in U.P. with all the packing of the library association of the state.

_____, _____, **ACTIVITIES**

18. YOURKON (S.V). End Result of library Activities as variable of all round analysis of public library junction. Journal of library and information science. 15, 1; 1990, June; p. 19-21.

The article discusses the role of evaluation in public library functioning and emphasis that the end result of sea, such an evaluation would be useful to have an over-all understanding of such a library. Article reveals the nature of evaluation and major characteristic found out thought such evaluation. The three interrelated analysis are discussed, as quality of library service, performance measuring or social efficiency of library service and efficient use of library resources.

_____, _____, **ADULT BOOK PRODUCTION**

19. RANGANATHAN (S.R). Public library system break through 1: production of books for adult. Library herald 14, 1 & 2 ;1972, April-Sept; P.54-7.

This article states the implications of the international book year, provides data about countries and the book in Tamil language by subject. The present article compares the data for Tamil books with that of English books published in U.K. It states the sociological explanation for the difference. Pleads for effective steps for pulling up the standard of the Tamil books and suggests for similar studies of the book production in each of the other Indian language.

_____, _____, and **ADULT EDUCATION.**

20. BABA (A..M.). Public libraries and adult education. CLIS. Observer. 14, 3 & 4; 1997, July-Oct; P.10-3.

The article reflects the socio economic cultural and educational needs. According to author public library plays an important role in adult education. The concept of adult education is taken in wide connotation and is treated as social education. It include knowledge about fundamental principle of health, methods to improve economic life.

21. BASAK (Nanda Dulal) and DAS (Bined Bihari). Public library and adult education. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 30,1 & 2 ; 1994, April-July; P. 64-70.

The nodel point of this article is literacy and adult education. Illiteracy is the most acute problem in India. Since independence the literacy rate has been increasing due to the initiatives taken at the government. Launch and services intended by various organizations. To promote the adult education activities the government has already spent earmarked a sizeable amount of money in respect of the total education. Still then 60% of the adult population remain illiterate and as many as 75% of the children in 6-14 age group do not complete elementary formal schooling. To turn the illiterates and neo-literates to literates, a comprehensives 'national adult education programme was launched on 2nd Oct, 1978 to cover 10 crore people with an initial budget provision of Rs.200 crore now-a-days public library usually provides, through its standard services, self education to the adults having reading capability with few other non-formal functional education. The library adult services respond to the community needs and interests.

22. BHAGI (Manoharlal). Role of the public library in adult education. International library movement. 2,1 &4; 1990; P.53-7.

Much though has been given in recent year to the best method of popularizing the use of public libraries in the present article. Slowing the growth of interest in the public library as an indes pensable factor in adult education. The growth of interest in the public library as an indespicable factor in adult education is compared with U.S.S.K, USA and U.K.

23. CHOUDHURY (N.B). Public library and adult education Grantha. 15, 3; 1983; P. 69-72.

The article discusses about the (NAEP) national adult education programme embodied by government of India an October 2, 1978. adult education is primarily the responsibility of the state government. Adult education has made rapid progress during the five years plan. The achievement in this field is discussed in short.

24. GOUR (P.N). Public library services in India and national adult education programme : A plea for their integration. Indian Library Association Bulletin 14, 1 & 2; 1980, Jan-June; P.197-82.

The article describes the role of public libraries in adult education in the west. Make out a case for public libraries in advancing adult education programme in India. Discusses the national adult education programme (NAEP). Pleads for the integration of NAEP with public library service. This article has a glimpse of public library services in India and national adult education programme. According to author in those communities, the education of adults may therefore mean their continuing education and the services rendered for this purpose by the public libraries as meaning the services of an educational agency presenting opportunity and encouragement to such mature persons mostly literates for improving themselves by acquiring new knowledge.

25. GURUSWAMY NAIDU (N). Public library and adult education. Lucknow librarian. 19, 3 & 4; 1989; P. 123-7.

The article criticized the adult education programmes in which the role of the public library has been ignored. The respective role of the adult education agencies and the public library are discussed. The major view point is the successful example of public library involvement cited. Measures to tackle the problem of reading material enumerated. The author has given his personal view or suggestion for the adult education programme which should be integrated with library services.

26. KAMAL (K.K). Nov. Adult education and the role of public libraries. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 29,3;1993, Nov; P.6-9.

The article emphasis the role of public library in adult education according to the given article a developing society has to see that adequate position are available for all round development. Formal agencies of education have limitation it their own. Informal agency have important role in this regard. According to author adult education means an opportunity or help given by any individual or institution to adults for self development or reforming the society.

27. KAULA (P.N).Adult education and public libraries. Herald of library science. 38, 1 & 2;1999, Jan-April; P.62-9.

It refers to the pioneering works of Iyyanki Venkata Ramanyya in promoting literacy, adult education and public libraries. Mentions various experiments in providing adult education activities. Highlights the work and contribution of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan including his library development. Plans for public library structure and services in India. Points out the apathy of the government particularly the neglect in projecting the role of libraries in adult education programme. Examine the work of Delhi public library, role of distance education, training of workers for adult education activities, lack of reading habit among adults, task. Of public library in supporting adult education activities and services to rural population through vocational centers. Suggests a plan for developing efforts and application of information and communication technologies.

28. KUNAR (P.S.G). Role of a public libraries In Adult education Indian Library Association Bulletin. 33, 3;1997, July; P. 74-9.

The article that the library is intended only for those who can read and write is obsolete and particularly connect. A public library of today is regarded as a social service center. The industrial revolution in the west made the workers realize the importance of education in one's life result was the establishment of various night school, public and subscription libraries, etc. under the change circumstances, the public library shall

have to play a similar rule. The library worker used for gossip, namely in the vicinity of the tank bund, the village banyan tree. After attracting the people to the library, the librarian used to read out to them daily passages from newspapers, periodicals and books on their choicest topics as comments to the illiterates. Specially trained library workers used to organize night schools for adult education and literacy programmers with the cooperation of social workers and education youth.

29. KUMAR (R.P.) and NAGPAL (S.P.). 1980. Public libraries : A pivot to adult education. International Library Movement. 2, 1 & 4; 1980; p. 26-9.

The article points out the importance of public library in adult education. It considered as the main agencies to library is discussed as the tool to be used in the library participation in adult educational centers are shown. The personel suggestions are given in favour of public library.

30. LIMAYE (C.B.). Public Library and Adult Education. Grantha. 2, 2; 1999, July; p. 23-7.

The article reflects adult education has been included in 20 point programme. This shows that the Government of India is keenly interested in the programmes of adult education. The guide lines and useful literature of adult education are supplied by the government agencies like the UGC. National adult Education Programme we should have some

motivating factor for the learners. Programmed learning has shown that the learners acquire confidence at every stage but eventually the progress halts. The objectives of the adult education programme are to impart literacy skills and to raise the level of social awareness of the most disadvantaged section of the community.

31. MANGLA (P.B.). Adult Education and the Role of Public Library. Lucknow Librarian. 1, 13; 1979; p. 11-3.

National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) which has been launched on Oct 2, 1978 is to implement the much needed programmes of universal education and literacy in India, Adult Education is based on several postulates and should also be recent, flexible diversified and systematic. There is the need for the preparation of suitable reading materials for the neo-literates and their distribution and for dissemination through a system of public libraries in order to serve as a really effective agency for follow-up measures. In order to make the NAEP effective public library system based on library legislation and public library services.

32. SHUKLA (B.B.) and BEHURIA (R.K.). Role of Public Libraries in Adult Literacy Programme. Journal of library and information science. 16, 1; 1991, June; p. 149-52.

The article considers public library as a social service center states that an integrated network of public libraries is essential to raise the literacy rate

in Orissa. Gives service to be rendered to adults. Concludes that public libraries are necessary for liquidation of illiteracy and promote mass education.

33. TRIPATHI (Verendra). Adult Education and Public Library. Indian library association Bulletin. 27, 3; 1991, Oct-Dec; p. 73-7.

The new adult education programme has been conceived in this article's background. The new system also known as non-formal education is an out of school education programme which express its participants to a process of continuous lifelory learning and attempts at making them functionally capable of solving their own problem. The sixth five year plan education strategy is built for adult education.

34. VENKATA RAMANAYYA (Eyyanki). Role of the Public Library in Adult Literacy Work. Herald of Library Science. 16, 2 & 3;1977, April-July; p. 204-6.

The article stats the importance of adult literacy work and the role of library in adult education refers to the activities of Andhra Desa Library Association in this connection. Explain the work of literacy a social service center ad a center for promoting adult literacy programmes mentions the setting up of night schools conducting library pilgrimages as effective means of stimulating and sustaining the interest in adult

education. Points out the lack of such effort under the provision of the public library Act. Highlights the key role of the library and the librarian in the adult literacy programmes.

_____, _____, **and ADULT EDUCATION, DELHI**

35. KALIA (D.R.). Role of Delhi Public library in adult education : A recapitulation. CLIS observer. 8, 3-4; 1991, July-Dec; p. 33-9.

The article discusses the role of a modern public library as a dynamic institution for the promotion of adult education for all classes of users and not merely as a passive storehouse of books. The article mentions the programmes of Delhi Public Library for production of reading material for the new reading public and its contribution in the organization of cultural activities. The various cultural groups like literature group, Drama group, Film critics group, music group, art group and gramophone lending library. Each group had its own elected chairman and a secretary to conduct activities in the group. The cultural activities were conducted as part of the adult education programme for the educated adults for their recreation and education as well as to draw them into the library. The article discusses the problems of reading material for the young adults, dealing with career making and problems of puberty. It suggests that a government sponsored agency like National Book Trust should undertake publication of material for the young adults.

36. KONNUR (M.B.). Public Libraries in Maharashtra : Their role in adult education programme. Indian Library Association bulletin. 30, 3; 1994, Oct; p. 136-9.

The article points out the role of public library considering the adult education according to article a public library and adult education is based on three assumption (i) Adult can learn (2) They do learn (3) The library is in strategic position to help adult learn.

37. PANDA (Prahalad). Role of The Public Library In National Adult Education Programmes. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 35, 3;1999, Nov; p. 79-82.

The article gives the gleams of literacy rate through public library, is accepted as an important agency in the development of adult education. In India it is found that only a few state have a public library set up. The education department or cultural affairs department of the state government where library is an organ, is over burdened with other works. So unless a separate directorate for libraries is created having a wing for development of adult education, eradication of literacy will be quite

impossible. Through the library and with the help of Audio-visual aids the rural adult people can become literate and educated. The responsibility of establishing, maintaining and developing an adequate library service is vested on the state government which is necessary to set up a net work of libraries in the capital districts reaching down to a village.

_____, _____, _____, **ADULT LITERACY**

38. VENKATA RAMANAYYA (Iyyanki). Role of the Public Library in Adult Literacy Work. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 6, 2 & 3; 1970; p. 174-7.

The library, as the base for spreading adult education, has to face the problem of how to attract people to literacy schools run by it. Andhra Pradesh Library Association has been training adult literacy worker since 1920 through right school. It is necessary to short separate adult education programme of work.

_____, _____, **ANDHRA PRADESH**

39. RAJU (A.A.N). State Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 7, 1 & 2; 1972, March-June; p. 17-20.

The article reports the proceedings of second Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Conference. It describes the salient feature of the papers public library system of Andhra Pradesh presented to the conference. The article

discuss briefly the state of library finance and personnel, Role of the state central library, library service, book selection and purchase policies condition of aided libraries and deposits center and lists the resolution that were approved in the plenary sessions these problem concludes the heavy responsibility rests on the shoulders of the sponsor of conference for effective implementation of the resolution passed in the conference.

40. VENKATAPPAIAH (V). Andhra Pradesh: A land of public libraries. Lucknow Librarian. 17, 1 & 2; 1985; p. 131-5.

The article gives an account of early libraries and then the changing pattern and growth of libraries. A short description of legislation. The author has also discussed the influence of publication in the development of library services.

_____, _____, and RANGANATHAN. S.R.

41. RAMANNAIR, (R.). S. R. Ranganathan And The Public Library System. Herald of Library Science. 32, 1 & 2; 1983; p. 21-4.

The article refers to the concept of public libraries and discusses the work of Ranganathan in achievement its function and objectives. Evaluates the Model Library Act, 1930 Model Library Bills and plans, Draft Union Library Bill and Library legislation in various states. These include the work on library legislation for Kerala, library bills for the erstwhile states of Travancore and Cochin Madras Public Libraries Act, 1985,

Maharashtra Public Libraries Act 1967, followed by other public libraries Act and the presentation of draft National Library Policy in 1986.

_____, _____, **ASSAM**

42. BARDOLOI (T.). Public Libraries in Assam. CLIS Observer. 15, 1 & 2; 1998; p. 3-5.

The article is a data on Assam including the rate of literacy with male urban population, Rural & The status of public library. Secondary the historical background of public libraries in the Assam state has been given with the British period and the library movement since independence. A brief account, about the famous library building, in Assam. The author has explained some sort of sub-divisional libraries with reference to the Youth five year plan (1969-74) and the directorate of library service along with the rural library. This article gives the personal view for the modernization of library services. The Assam library legislation has also enlightened. The paper provides the latest data on library services.

_____, _____, **AUDIO-VISUAL**

✓ 43. ~~SABIR HUSSAIN~~ Audio Visual & Public Libraries. Indian Librarian. 20, 2; 1970, Sept; p. 27-30.

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The article is about providing the audio visual system. Since the public libraries cater to the needs of entire community consisting of students, children, in specialist readers, general readers, special type of readers-prisoners, blind the sick neo-literates, as has been the successful experience of Delhi public library, they have to serve as multi purpose agencies. They should provides reading material to literates, neo-literates children etc. and special type of material like brail to blinds, audio-visual library service to illiterates and offer library facilities to all the members of the community within and outside the premises of the library. The Malmo seminar also considered this aspects of library service and agreed that audio visual aids logically came within the scope of modern public library but at the same time realized that due to high cost of audio visual material most of the public libraries might not even think of such aids. The library advisory committee has rightly recommended to the State Governments to accepts the responsibility of public library service in their jurisdiction.

_____, _____, **AUTOMATION, role of**

44. ASHOKEBABU (T). Automation of public libraries. Library herald. 14, 3 & 4; 1972; p. 63-5.

It shows the need for computers in libraries and then position of information explosion and to solve this problem how to go about automation. The major emphasis given on due software. Library

packages such as CDS/ISIS, IN MAGIC, book MINISIS, LIBSYS, ILIS with short introductory information. Other software are just listed.

45. ASHOKBABU (T). Automation of Public libraries. Herald of library science. 38, 1 & 2; 1999, Jan-Apr; P. 47-52.

The article attempts to stress the need for use of computers in public libraries and the advantages coming out of their use. A survey of various library software packages available is made in the paper and relevant criteria for selecting the suitable software have been specified. Priorities in automating different library services have been discussed keeping in view the requirements of the public library system. Points out constraints in automating services in public libraries. Presents out an overview of some of the library networks operating in the country for the information of the public librarian.

_____, _____, **BANGLORE**

46. ASUNDI (Ahsok Y.) and HEITZMAN (James). Public library system in Bangalore. Library science with a slant to documentation and information studies. 36, 2; 1999; P. 83-102

This article is an analysis the success of the library system in accomplishing its goal. Discusses the condition of the public library during the 1990s and their position within the larger context of banglore's urbanization. Describes the client population reached by the services and

assesses the ability of the library system to provide relevant source and services. The methodology pursued here resting on user evaluation directly address the problem of client involvement in system development. The findings suggest direction for the management of change in the library and information system.

_____, _____, _____, users survey

47. RAMARAJ URS (R.). Survey of the reading habits of the clientele of public library system of rural district of Bangalore. Indian Library Association bulletin . 20, 1 & 2; 1994, Jul-Sept; P. 14-9.

The article provides the background about the Bangalore rural district. It describes methodology adopted for survey of reading habits. Discusses distribution of population, along with occupations and membership pattern highlights the extent of utilization of library services, discussing the reading habits of terms of subjects and kinds publications read. The presented article points out inadequacy of funds.

_____, _____, **BIHAR**

48. ESPERANZA (N). Public libraries in Bihar. Herald of Library Science. 27, 3 & 4; 1995, Jul-Sept; P. 25-8

Through this article the author has first gave a history of public library in Bihar since 1964. Some recommendation was given by the author to develop the public library service in Bihar state. Such as the need of Networks. As the present situation of Bihar public library is also mentioned that except Sinha central public library, no other public library having cataloging system has been given in this article. In this article the second emphasis has given on the adult education programme through public library, in the Urban auras as well as the rural areas also.

49. MISHRA (B.N). Public libraries of Bihar state, India. Library progress (inter). 15, & 2; 1995; P. 29-33

The article narrates the glorious public libraries of Bihar. Indicates the public library of state. Gives the static figures of library development I the state. Describe the conditions of the libraries. Suggests for its improvement and indicate to link with the library networking system. In Bihar state the special public library are six in number. And the following libraries are on government record: (i) Sinha library (ii) District state libraries (iii) Divisional library. (iv) District sub-divisional public libraries. Out of the 22 libraries are Govt. aided and the rest are private. According to this article however in the up extension programme, they are to be seen by the up grunt of each library to with the concert of the central library though department of human resource.

_____, _____, **BILL**

50. WAKNIS (T.D). Public libraries bill. Indian library. 20, 2; 1970; P. 88-92

The article critically evaluation the public libraries bill of the government of Maharashtra. The bill aims at establishing a net work of public libraries, with the state central liberal library at the apex and four regional libraries for the four division of the state at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Bombay and Poona. At she lower level of district and taluka towns and villages there should be local public libraries either run by government or by the local authorities sponsored by the government.

_____, _____, _____, **KERALA.**

51. BAGARZ (N.D). Kerala public libraries bill. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 7, 1 & 2; 1972, March-June; P. 9-12.

The article provides the main feature of the bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organization of a comprehensive rural and urban libraries service in the state of kerala WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public library and the development and organization of comprehensive rural and urban library service in the state of kerala and for matters connected these with. Be it enacted in the twenty second year of the republic of India.

_____, _____, **BIRCHANDRA PUBLIC LIBRARY
CATALOGUE.**

52. WALI (N.L). Catalogue of English books Birchandra public library.
Herald of library science. 38, 2; 1999, April, P.155-7.

In the present article the author has written about the catalogue of English book of Birchandra public library. He feels about the form of the catalogue card, and about its utility. The glimpse of expenditure of preparing the but the instructions are also discussed to made it up to date.

_____, _____, **COMMUNITY CENTRE, PRESPECTS.**

53. SINHA (Dilip. K.). Public library as a community center: perspective and underpinnings. Library today. 2, 2 & 3; 2000, Feb-March; P.2-6.

The article shows the concept of public library took a fairly concrete shape in the early 40's and its function have kept on evolving over the decades. The formation of library association in India has, in many ways been distinction particularly those who were precursors of the India library associations. Such as Rabindranath in particular being the pioneer for his experiment on rural reconstruction in early 20's although UNESCO'S manifesto is considered to be a Vedemecure for formulating objectives principles and roles of public library supported by government.

The purpose for this presentation is to set forth a rationale for looking at public libraries as are instrument for acquiring communitarian dimension.

_____, _____, **COMMUNITY INFORMATION SERVICES.**

54. GOPINATH (M.A.). Community information services for public library system. Library science with slanted documentation & information studies. 29, 2;1992, Oct; P. 26-8.

The article is the study of community information for service for public library system public library system in India is still in the mould of the 19th century scholarship. It has been slow to respond to the contemporary needs. Information policy perspective have to be put in to this. A case study for developing community information service in public library system is analysed. The input needed to be put in to information policy perspective are presented with details. An important aspect of public library is that it should have goals and programmes to achieve a community information service. This the first operation towards information policy is (I) To identify the information needs of society (II)

To identify priorities and promote publication on variety of media, the information needed by the society. (III) To identify assess collect publication needed for community service to promote a balance in societal organization and progress.

55. MOHANRANJAN (P.A.). Community information service and the public library. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 23, 1 & 2; 1987, Apr-Jun; P. 31-25.

The article provides the relationship between community information service & the public library. A library becomes a center for dissemination of information and informal advice on a core of problems. Techniques of oral communication become useful. Demonstrative techniques through the employment of audio-visual aids will become effective means of communication. The basic problem of modern society is how to convert the available knowledge in to useful techno social advancement. Demonstrative techniques and effective means of group communication are more helpful in dealing with this problem. Public libraries will become centers for dissemination of information and techniques of library science may have to be altered to promote this function. The general

public consist of a mass of special public each with equally special needs for information. Ideally each agency should do what it does best and work in harmony with other agencies to achieve the total service.

_____, _____, **COMMUNITY DISTANCE EDUCATION.**

56. MOHANRAJAN (P.A.). Reference of second and third laws of library science on the role of public libraries in community information and distance education. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 13,1 & 2; 1979, April-Sept; P. 37-41.

The present article discusses the community information service which should be provided by public library. Examine the nation education policy of 1986. In the context of open university distance education, It describes the role of public libraries in distance education. It examine quality of librarian for this purpose the article also suggests the setting up of distance education information centers.

_____, _____, **comparative study**

57. BOSE (Subrata) and Sirkhel (Indranath). 192, jan.-march.; Ranking position of different Public libraries in Bally station. Area. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 27, 2; 1992, Jan-Mar; P. 99-81.

The article says a library has two major components. One is book and the other is user. It is to be remembered that library operation is closely related with library service. The relation between library service and library operation is directly proportional with each other. In the context of public library system in west Bengal, library service is new at a very initial stage of development. Total operation system is run by manual method application of developed technology. This is mainly because government grant is not adequate. In this an attempt has been made to rank different public library in Bally police station area. Balley sadharan granthagon taken place at the top of the list among the seven libraries in Bally police station area and the remaining six libraries take their position according to their merits, this area is now running in a deficient manner.

_____, _____, **COMPUTERISATION, MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

58. KANAKACHARY (M.) and MORE (S.). Computerization of public libraries in India: Manpower Development Through in service Training. Lucknow librarian. 124, 4; 1992; P. 133-7.

Explains the main components of computerization of library and information systems. Stresses the need and necessity of manpower

emphasize the in-service training. Suggests a methodology for conducting training programmes for computer application in public library system.

_____, _____, **DELHI**

59. RANJAN (T.N). Public libraries in Delhi. IASLIC. 39, 3; 1994, Sept; P. 48-51.

The article give the information about public libraries in Delhi like Harding municipal public library and Delhi public library, established in 1951 jointly by UNESCO and government of Indian. The activities of this libraries the article says about the budget and collection and other branches of both the public libraries.

60. SUBBA RAO (C.V). Enchantress: The Delhi library. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 12, 2; 1976, April- July; P. 106-8

The article presents the solution on the Braille surfaces, compared to the position to provide Braille books for all the blind in India and the publication in Delhi public library. The article also covers the salient feature of growth holding of Delhi public library. The plan of its growth and its development of the service that will add a visal edge is discussed.

_____, _____, _____, user's survey

61. GUPTA (Anuradha). User's survey of Laxmi Bai major branch of the Delhi public library. Library herald. 31, 1 & 2; 1992, April; P. 75-81.

The article discusses the characteristics, use pattern and the purpose of use of the user of the Delhi public library. The findings are based on the survey conducted of the user's of the library. It was found that majority of user's were connected with the academic world and were in the age group of 18-30 year. Male of the user's were graduate. Most liked the read language was English and mostly used books were non fiction books. Most of the person were satisfied with the library services.

62. SHARMA (Savitri). User's survey Delhi public library Karol Bagh branch. Library herald. 31, 1 & 2; 1974, April-Sept; P. 23-5

The article reports mainly on the information collected through questionnaire and interviews. Describes background and including their reading interest. Its point out the users views regarding collection, timings, rules and regulation and services provided by the library. The article provides the information about the use of library regarding types of the publication and publication in various language.

_____, _____, **DEMOCRACY**

63. SINGH (Khomodon). Public library system: A necessity for the success of democracy with special reference to India. Indian library movement. 6, 3; 1971, July; p. 63-5

The article says that the democracy is the most popular form of govt. Its success is totally dependent on the people's understanding. To make people understand, the right does of information is required. Public library system is therefore the righteous institution for giving the right information to the right people of the right time. To make Indian democracy successful a national programme for public library is required.

_____, _____, **DEVELOMENTS**

64. CHAKRAVARTY (N.C.). Public Library Development. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 6, 2 & 3; 1970, Sept; p. 17-20.

The article present the development of Indian public library. The author present a brief account its development since 1910 when the public library system introduced by Maharaja Savaji Rao Gaekwad III in his state. The Baroda system worked well for about 30 years. It discusses the neglect of libraries and them some suggestion for the development of

public libraries. Are given. The article also compared public library development with other school libraries, university library and even special libraries development.

65. JAIN (M.K.). Public Library Development In India. Indian Library Association Bulletin, 20, 1 & 2; 1984, April-Sept; p. 53-7.

This article presents the two phase of development of Indian public library. Post independent era-soon after independence Delhi Public Library was established in 1951 as a pilot project of UNESCO in co-elaboration with the ministry of education government of India. Advisory committee set up 1955 reported in 1958 with the free library service recommendation. The second phase is present state of development.

66. KALIA (D.R.). Review of public library development in India. IASLIC Bulletin. 18, 2 & 3; 1973, June-Sept; p. 161-4.

The article gives a short description of background of public libraries in India before the public library legislation was passed. The article shows the changing the situation of public libraries after adopting the legislation. The responsibility and services of state and central government is discussed the author mentioned brief difference of public libraries development of past and present, entering 21st century and the future prospects.

67. KALIA (D.R.). Review of public library development in India. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 13, 3; 1979; p. 100-3.

It discusses the public library development in India on the basis of authors personal visit to India. Emphasis the need for library legislation which has so far been enacted by only half a dozen of Asian countries lacks the library standards except in a few country adequate finance physical facilities and library resources. It suggest to under take certain projects by national library.

68. MANGLA (P.B.). Role of the Public Library in India with Particular Reference to Literacy. Journal of Library & Information Science. 9, 1; 1984, June; p. 1-10.

In this article the role of public library in society has been emphasized particularly in the content of programmes of continuing education and information dissemination. Highlights the problems of mass illiteracy and brings out the most positive role which could played by a public library as a follow up agency to help the neo-literate to remain literate. The need to public library system has been brought out and the usefulness of public library legislation in that and other materials as well as for professional manpower so as to make a public library as an important social agency. Describes the salient features of the public library situation in India.

69. MANOHARLAL. Development of Public Libraries in India : Review and Projection. International Library Movement. 8, 2; 1986;p. 82-90.

The Authors presents a short description of development of public libraries and their projects. Their project are set up to achieve their objectives. The libraries achieving their objectives depending upon their respective resources, clientele and area of activity by performing functions such as advice on use of material, current awareness service, referral to community services, provision of translation, referral to community sources. The article shows the growth of public libraries in India with special reference to National library, Calcutta also according to author. The vital role that public library come play in adult education programmes, National integration and National Reconstruction.

70. MITRA (Tarun Kumar). Development of Public Library : Its meaning and evaluation. Grantha. 1, 2; 1990,July;p. 45-58.

The article discusses significance of education and drawbacks of formal education. It defines ideal of adult, education. Discusses place of public library in promoting education. The author describes how public library can serve as a center of culture transmission. Proposes a theory and

method of evaluation of the development of public library in education terms.

71. NAYEEM (M.A.). Public library in development society. Indian library association Buttetin. 31, 2;1995,March; p. 36-40.

The article gives a glimpse of public library in a developing society in India, as India considered as a first developing country. In a view of importance of public library in developing society in every day life and it the society has to and if the society has to exist as living society the government will have to consider the demand for adult education programme. Through the library service with adequate funds so that public library many become a living force of a popular education.

72. RATH (P.K.). Public Library Development in India : A Bibliography. CLIS Observer. 5, 1&5;1988,Jan-June; p. 25-7.

The article provides the pragmatic approach to the study of public library development in the country. The article discusses about the legislation

chronologically passed in the various states. The article provides the list of bibliography in three parts. Part I contain Ph.D. thesis awarded by Indian Universities. Part II is for research in progress and part III gives information about the dissertations submitted in partial fulfillment of M. Lib. I. Sc. Requirements but some might have been missed according to the author of this article.

73. ROY (P.B.) and ROY CHOUDHURY (P). Note on Public Library Development In West Bengal During The Fifth Plan Period. IASLIC Bulletin. 19, 2&3;1994,Sep; p. 68-73.

The Article Describes the role of public libraries in the context of a developing society with particular reference to West Bengal and public libraries in particular which show the district wise distribution of libraries and expenditure for library service. These figures have been collected prove 1971 census, West Bengal Library Directory 1963 ed. And 1972 records in cases of government controlled libraries in the state. From these tables necessary data regarding public libraries in the state can easily be gathered. Discusses elaborately about the proposed for the development of public libraries in West Bengal during fifth plan period.

74. Sewa Singh. Assessment of public library development in northern India. Library Progress (Int). 13, 1&2;1993; p. 8-12.

The article starts with the introduction of public library as the social institution. Dr Sewa Singh discusses the purposes of the public library and the library legislation imposed by the government for the development of public library in Northern India. The major portion of this article is library service providing in Northern India. The author criticize the surveys conducted in Northern States, he provides his view about the planning commission. According to his accept the working group of the planning commission, no systematic surveys have been conducted either by the professional bodies or by the working librarian.

75. THIJLLAINAYAGAM (V.). Public Library Development in India. Herald of Library Science. 16-14;1977, Apr-Jul; p. 8-11.

The articles includes – the definition and function of the public library and Traces, Social forces, the author emphasis on development of Nationalism Spirit which ended in the foundation of Indian National Congress in 1885, agency for Promotion in this author initiative of foreigner. They felt the Public Libraries should be organized for the Spread of education, legislation – the author emphasis the problems of Government and extend their co-operation to the Government for those problem, Training – the author gives his views that no work can be done properly unless it is done system-magically with necessary background and training, Finance – in this the finance necessary for the maintenance

of the library. The Union Government must contribute all the capital expenditure connected with the public library services, Target – To meet the growing needs of the public central library 1, State Library 17, City Central Library 112 etc.

76. VENKATAPRAIAH (Velaga). Department of Public Libraries. Indian library association Bulletin. 26, 3; 1990, Oct-Dec; p. 121-3.

The article takes about model public library act for the purpose of this (Model Public Library Act). At, a department of public libraries shall be constituted by the State Government with a Director of Public Libraries as its head and other professionals as officers – as the State Government may think fit. The State Government shall appoint officers referred to in having the prescribe professional qualifications to practice the library professional. Supervise the State Public Library and Regional Public Libraries and its branches if any; Superintend, Direct, Control and deal with all matter relating to library Authorities and other Public Libraries:

_____, _____, _____ **and FINANCE**

77. RAMASAMY (R.). Public Libraries in India: Development and Finance. Herald of Library Science. 38, 1 & 2; 1999, Jan-April; p. 123-26.

Dr. V.K. Thomas has done a commendable job in surveying the post independence public library Development in India with special emphasize on financing and the role of Raja Ramohan Roy library foundation in the development of public library system in India. The author listed out the various scheme and financial assistance offered by Raja Rammohan Roy library foundation. The author analyses critically the performance of each state and union territory in utilizing the schemes of RRRLF. The author differentiated the Government Central Public library development.

_____, _____, _____, **ANDHRA PRADESH**

78. RAJU (A.A.N.). Public library development in Andhra Pradesh. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 23, 8;1987, Oct-Dec; p. 127-31.

The article discusses the present structure, role and management of public library system in Andhra Pradesh which includes State Central Library, Regional Libraries, District Central Libraries, Branch Libraries, Village Libraries Book deposit centers, Mobile Libraries, Aided Libraries, Panchayat Libraries and Cooperative Society Libraries. It discusses the growth of Urban and Rural Library System. It describes the growth of the

The article examines the reports of review committees. Data for the total population, number of literates and number of libraries in villages and districts has been provided. It concludes that there is a wide gap between rural and urban library services, which needs to be filled up at the earliest.

_____, _____, _____, _____, suggestion

79. KAULA (P.N.). Suggestion for the development of public libraries in Andhra Pradesh. Herald of Library Science. 14, 1 & 2;1975, April; p. 7-9.

In this article the author has given some suggestion for the development of the public library. According to author, to strengthening the development of public library by upgrading the present post of director and by creating additional position like deputy director and assistant director for administration. Suggestion is given for the raising the funds by increasing the cross share from other taxes.

_____, _____, _____ **ASSAM**

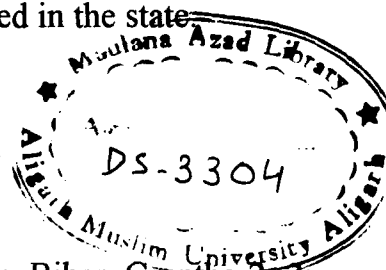
80. BARDOLOI, (T.). Public library development in Assam. Herald of Library Science. 38, 1 & 2;1999, Jan-April; p. 96-100.

The author states the high level of cultural and educational system that prevailed in ancient times in Assam then called Kamrupa Book were

of departmental libraries under the British rulers and the growth of Assam Public Library Movement. The development of public library service a scheme for the establishment of sub-divisional libraries linked with state central library that was shifted from shelling to Guwahati central library scheme construction of building for libraries creation of Directorate of libraries and assistance from Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation.

Describes the efforts in getting the library bill enacted in the state

_____, _____, _____, BIHAR



81. SINGH (R.S.P.). Public Library Development in Bihar. Grantha 2, 2;

1999, Jul; p. 193-9.

This piece of article presents a report on the status of public libraries in Bihar today. The article discusses in detail position of public libraries from State to Village level. It also deals briefly with activities of library association in Bihar, training in librarianship, financing of library services, administrative structure of library service etc. The reason for poor performance in this sector seems to be the low literacy rate and dearth of fund literacy rate is of low as 26 percent and less them one percent of educational budget only is earmarked for public libraries. The article have a brief background of libraries, also.

_____, _____, _____, **criticism**

82. MUKHERJEE, (A.K.). Critique of Public Library Development India. IASLIC Bulletin. 23, 1; 1978, March; p. 1-4.

The Author criticized the constitution in which a provision has been given for the public library service showing the wide gap between policy and performance, in various state. The author shows a short comparison between India, U.K. and U.S.A. with the implication of population literacy. Number of Actual and potential library users, total expenditure on education, etc. and annual expenditure on public library development. Besides this the article provide a data of Annual grant for purchase of books, Annual Grant for incidental expenditure of State Central Library, District Library, City Library, Rural Library.

_____, _____, _____ **CULTURE & CIVILIZATION**

83. VEERANJANEYULU (K.) and RAO (Srenivasa). Role of Public Library in Development of Culture and Civilization: An Overview. Herald of Library Science. 38, 1 & 2;1999, Jan-April; p. 39-42.

The author states the importance of a public library as a chief instrument for accumulation and using man's intellectual heritage. The article

evaluates the main objectives of the library system specifying libraries as, inheritors and repositories of the past culture and civilization the role libraries play for political awareness and social development, states also the dimensions of creating new intellectual technology. The article reasons the efficient role played by the public libraries and the role plays as the information center.

_____, _____, _____, **GUJRAT**

84. SHAH (P.C.). Friendship without marriage: Public library development in Gujrat without library legislation. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 30, 3 & 4; 1994, Oct; p. 67-70.

The article gives the brief account of pioneering work done in the versatile Boroda , Air Amin and other provides a detailed account of efforts made in Gujrat State for Public library legislation. Gives statistical data regarding public libraries in Gujrat. Concludes with suggestion for further development of public libraries in Gujrat without waiting library legislation.

_____, _____, _____, **JAMMU & KASHMIR**

85. FAROOQ (M.). Development of public libraries in Jammu and Kashmir. Herald of Library Science. 28, 1 & 2; 1989, Jan-April; p. 36-40.

The article mentions the natural beauty of Kashmir and place being a well known central of learning scholarship and art in the ancient past. The article gives an account of development of education and libraries under the Dogra rule and after independence. The author describes the manifold and pioneering activities of P.N. Kaula in promoting the development of libraries. The author states through this article, the efforts of the Government in providing free education and library development which presents the current position of libraries making also some suggestion for the future.

_____, _____, _____, **KERALA**

86. DEVARANJAN, (G.). Public Library Development In Kerala : An Overview. Lucknow Librarian. 17, 1 & 2;1995; p. 49-54.

The paper gives an overview of public library development in Kerala. It brings out the role of Granthalaya Sanghom, Granthasala Sanghom, Professional associations, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library. Foundation, Library and Information Science Education and Five Year Plans for the development of public library situation in the state. The paper concludes with an optimistic belief of the author about enactment of a library legislation in Kerala without undue delay. It is apropos to understand the important landmark of the public library development in Kerala under two periods – pre-independence and post – independence. Even though

these periods are interrelated as far as the library movement is concerned, for convenience of this study thus artificial division is made.

_____, _____, _____ **MAHARASHTRA**

87. CHAHANDE, (M.S.). Development of Public Libraries in Maharashtra. Grantha. 2, 2; 1991, July; p. 183-7.

The author has given a great emphasis on the development of public library in Maharashtra State, has opted for development of public library service through voluntary organization with financial assistance from the Government in the form of grant. Grants are not by the library fund created for this purpose under the Maharashtra public library act. There is no provision of access. The state has made long strides in the development of public libraries this states report of public libraries in Maharashtra traces growth from the pre independence era to date. It deals comprehensively with public library system currently prevalent in Maharashtra, staffing pattern, financing tracing etc. It also touches briefly on impact of RRRLF assistance on development of public libraries in Maharashtra.

_____, _____, _____, **NORTH INDIA**

88. SEWA SINGH. Public library development In Northern India: A critique. Lucknow librarian, 12, 3; 1980; P. 96-102.

After defining and disclosing the purpose of a public library. Outline its development in India. Discuss in detail the present deteriorating condition of public libraries in the state of Punjab Haryana Himachal pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, U.P Bihar and west Bengal constituting the northern Belt of India. Stresses upon the urgent need of a public library act for all the states. Suggests at least 5% of the education budget of the central Government and 7.5% of the state Government be earmarked for public development across the country.

_____, _____, _____ **POLICY**

89. KHAN (H.A). Public library development policies, problem and performance. Timeless fellowship. 10, 3; 1976; P. 21-30.

The article discussed the policies adopted during 1974-1975. it also explain the nature of service to be rendered and standards to assess than, personnel of public libraries and the collection of informational materials, furniture and equipments, source of finance, library cooperation and the library role etc. the next crucial issue is taken in the article is quantitative problem, qualitative consideration.

_____, _____, _____, **POST INDEPENDENCE**

90. UJUAMBKAR (K.M). Post Independent public library development:
A review. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 14, 1 & 2; 1980, Jan-Jun;
P. 82-86.

The article talks about library legislation in India. There is no uniform public library system in India. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to provide public library system through library legislation in 1941. Tamil Nadu Public library Act was enacted in 1948. As per Tamil Nadu public librarian Act, local library Authorities never constituted, one for the city of Madras and one for each revenue district. Each local library authority forms a separate unit and maintain a district. Central library. The libraries provide free service in the premises Reader have free access to the book. A branch library can be opened in a village with a population of 5,000 and above.

Andhra Pradesh public librarian system ;was the second to introduction librarian legislation in 1955. There was a separate minister for public libraries who is also chairman of state library committee which adviser government on all matter connected with the Public libraries.

_____, _____, _____, **PUNJAB**

91. SEWA SINGH. Public library development in Punjab. Grantha. 2, 2; 1991, July; P. 147-54

The article provide a brief information about the state of Punjab. It brief traces historical development of libraries in Punjab since in the state during the 19th century and early 20th century. He discusses library development in the post independence period describing the establishment of central library committee. Central/state library and state central library, and the establishment and role of district libraries, Municipal libraries and village libraries with a critical look at the facilities, such as building collection services and finance. Mention the role played the voluntary organization and the Punjab library association in the library development. Describes the new plans prepared by the state government. Concludes that development of library service was top sided which laid more emphasis on cities and towns and less on village library service in Punjab.

_____, _____, **DISTANT EDUCATION, RAJASTHAN**

92. NANDWANA (H.B). Role of the public libraries in distance education with special reference to Rajasthan. Lucknow librarian. 26, 1 & 4; 1994; P.12-6.

The article examines the history of distance education in Rajasthan and examines the role of public libraries should take upon to cater to this large needy groups. The paper also makes some suggestion which if accepted, will be of great help to this unattended group.

_____, _____, **DRAWBACKS**

93. DESHPANDAY (K.S) and HUNGUND (B.B). What Ails our public library system? Indian Library Association Bulletin 34, 1 & 2; 1998, April-Sept; P. 25-8.

The author trace the need and development of public libraries in India. They discuss in detail the drawbacks of the library Acts (passed by 10 states in India) and suggest changes to be incorporated in these acts. The author have prepared a table (Annexure) giving statistics reading growth of public libraries in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Karnataka and Maharashtra. The figures quoted in the table are for 1980. the table compares existing public libraries in our states IFLA standards. The author has mentioned that about the existing library law and the expresses how the law has miserably failed in the task of carrying books and information to the very doorsteps of those who need them. The author has also given his view against this ineffectual laws.

_____, _____, **EDUCATION POLICY**

94. GUPTA (Pawan K) and PAWAN (Usha). Education Policy and public library. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 11, 3 & 4; 1985, Oct-1986, March; P. 110-13.

The article mentions goods of education. It discusses progress in education it also describes the role of libraries in educational process. The present article explain the place of libraries in social education. Pleads for national policy on library and information service and informatics. Make out in case for recognition of the significance of the role of libraries on new education policy.

_____, _____, **EKBOTE COMMITTEE, ANDHRA PRADESH, 1960**

95. VIJAYA KUMAR (P). Ekbote committee on the Andhra Pardesh public libraries Act 1960. Herald of library science, 18, 3;1979, July; P. 240-5.

The article gives the beginnings of the library monument and the present structure of the public library system in Andhra Pardesh. Makes a study of the Review committee Report on the working of A.P public library Act Recommends a co pensive and integrated library system with proper linking of libraries at deferent levels. Indicates sufficient autonomy for ZGs, the provincualisation of its employees, collection of extra cess and

creation of state library fund. Discusses the role of public libraries in eradicating illiteracy and spreading adult education and the importance of school and collage libraries. Examines the more stringent penalties for violation of the press and registration and the book delivery Acts and the end for gradual amalgamation of private libraries and for the creation of states planning Authority Highlights the necessity for good library building and adequate library training course in the state.

_____, _____, evaluation

96. KAULA (P.N). Public libraries in India : An evaluation. Lucknow librarian. 19, 3 & 4;1987, Sep-Dec; p. 8-10

The article describes the public library as a flexible social institution, its function and objectives of the public library are also discussed besides this the article gives the main emphasis on financing of public library, personnel and book production.

_____, _____, **FACILITY FOR BLIND, DELHI**

97. SHIHN (P.R.). Library facilities for the blind in Delhi public library. Indian Librarian. 28, 1 & 4;1988, June; p. 26-8.

As the objective of Delhi public library is to facilitate to the physically handicapped specially the blind. The article has described the

achievement of that area of Delhi public library the author has described the Braille department and its function and services. This article also give a description of various cultural activities played by the Delhi public library such as several competitions annually, essay writing, debate, music and public speaking etc. The library also play the role for the personality development of the blind. The article also reflects the financial and the essential element for the library is to built the Braille collection produced by the central Braille Press, Delradun mostly in hindi language.

_____, _____, **FACILITY FOR WOMAN, ANDHRA PRADESH**

98. SARADA, (K). Library facilities for woman in Andhra Pradesh Public Library System. Indian Librarian. 31, 1;1981, June; p. 33-5.

The first page of this article contains the definition of public library, and the short background of the development of Andhra public library besides this movement and legislation has also discussed. The article is a modest attempt to review the facilities available for women in the public libraries of Andhra Pradesh based on some theoretical assumption. In providing the facility, the problems are also written in this article. The different function and purposes has also proceed out, and the progressive aspects through public library to the Andhra women.

99. GUKUSWAMY NAIDU, (N.). Financing Public Libraries. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 20, 1 & 2;1984, April-Sept; p. 10-3.

The article describes the sources of finance in the states having library acts. Makes out a case for increase of cess. Suggestion on a multiple base in lace of a single tax. Discuss problems faced regarding remittance of cess by local bodies to local library authorities. Concludes that the present principle of matching grant should be discarded infavour of more equitable one. The cess has been accepted a major source of revenue to finance public libraries. An attempt has been made to study (1) the inaccuracy of cess, (2) failure of the remittance of even this in time and the propriety of government contribution on matching principle as outdated.

100. RAMAIAH, (L.S.). Public Libraries and Public Finances in India. Herald of Library-Science. 32, 3-4; 1993, July-Oct; p. 171-3.

The article describes information as a important resource for national development states that ever nation should develop an information intrastructure¹⁰ – it present and future needs public libraries and community information entries are very important, intermediaries for the transfer of knowledge to the people. Those are the people's universities

stresses that public libraries and community information centenary very important intermediaries for the transfer of knowledge to the people. These are the people's universities. Stress that public libraries require mandate of law and adequate finances for their efficient functioning growth and substance point out that out of 25 states in India only 8 states have enacted library legislation. The financial provision either library cess or grant are not adequate. For the lost development of public library system adequate public finance have to be found. Discusses various aspects of the financial provision and suggests that a proportional method providing a certain percentage either of the education budget or the regular state budget, for the public libraries.

101. VIJAI GOVIND. Financing Pubic Library. Lucknow Librarian. 20, 1; 1988, Set-Dec; p. 1-6.

Finance is the major point for any library. This article describes the Financing Public Library in India are mainly financed by the Library cess and the Government. Subsidy made available to the states in different forms, the paper delineates to firstly the inadequacy of cess; secondly failure of their remittance in time; and thirdly the propriety of government. contribution on matching principle, which is currently an outdate system. Though the progenitors of early library legislation in India envisaged the levy of cess on property tax alone, yet they favoured

levying the cess on multiple taxes since single tax levying seems to have been noticed as inadequate.

_____, _____, _____, **ANDHRA PRADESH**

102. SATISH (N.). Public Library Finances in Andhra Pradesh: A Review. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 26, 2;1990, Apr-Jun; p. 130-6.

The article gives the emphasis of finance and budget for library. Financial Stringency has greatly plagued the Public Libraries in A.P. in providing efficient library services. The major constraints in the financial administration are considered to be (a) inadequate financial support, (b) government's dual policy of, fully financing govt. libraries, while providing only special grants to the Zilla Granthalayas, (c) facility system of library cess collection, (d) wastage of scanty resources due to lapses in the design of the organization str. To overcome these constraints the following measures have been suggested: (a) government should allocate a minimum of 6% of educational budget for the development of the public libraries, (b) library cess as a source of income be dispensed with immediately, instead the government should treat all the libraries as government libraries and allocate adequate funds to them, (c) amalgamation of Regional library and Zilla Granthalaya in six districts,

ensuring optimum utilization of funds (d) Raja Remnisham Roy library foundation's share in library projects be enhanced from 50% to 80%.

_____, _____, _____, **RRLF analysis**

103. THOMAS (V.K.). Public Library Financing: Analysis of RRRLF Schemes of Assistance. Herald of Library Science. 38, 1 & 2;1999, Jan-Apr; p. 27-32.

States that Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation established 25 years back to promote public libraries in India, has assisted around 22,000 libraries so far. The study attempts to analyse the financial contribution made by the Foundation towards public library development in India. The foundation renders service to the public libraries through the mechanism of schemes that would directly put a finger on the performance of the Foundation. The analysis consists of two parts. The first deals with the schemes of assistance delineating briefly their implementation performance and impact on library development in each state and region. The second is an analysis in aggregate. Makes also some suggestions.

_____, _____, **FUNDS**

104. HESHME (S.H.). More funds for libraries. Times of India; 1975, Aug; p. 5-6.

Article talks about the funds for libraries, some urban library have surplus funds to invest in National saving the revenue of the most others is not sufficient even to pay the salaries of their staff. What is needed is legislation that ensures continuous source of income to them through local devices regulates the grants the central and state governments. While Mysore act provides for the constitution of local library authority / or and a comprehensive library development plan, the statutory period is prescribed / or the institution of local authorities.

_____, _____, **GOA**

105. LONKAR (M.D.). Public libraries in Goa. Annals of library science and documentation. 43, 3;1996; p. 31-3.

The presented article traces the public libraries of the territory of Goa, comprises of three main district, Goa, Daman aid Dia. The rate of literacy in Goa is very high as compared to other state of India. There are different line of libraries central library of panji is one of the ldest library of modern India. The library was named as bibliotheca publica De Nova Goa Taluka library which were which were started recently and are managed by central library pani.

_____, _____, **GOVERNMENT POLICIES**

106. SATYANARANA (M.). Government policies towards public libraries. Herald of library science. 28, 4;1989; p. 93-6.

The article discusses the central and state government policies towards the public libraries. It has also given four principle on the basis that a policy is a set of principle which guide a regular course of action. In this reference it tells about the press and registration of book act in the year 1967. National policy on library and information system has been emphasized by India library profession.

_____, _____, **GUJRAT**

107. UPADHYAY (H.J.). Gujrat and its libraries. Grantha. 2, 2; 1999, July; p. 123-6.

Discusses the administrative set up of public libraries and various kinds of assistance given by for its promotion. Deals briefly with procedure of starting a new library. De Dwells Jairly on public library system in Gujrat. Suggests to have rained librarians and library extension programme.

_____, _____, **HARYANA**

RAJ (Janak) and CHNDRA (Girith). Public library system in Haryana. CLIS observer. 6, 3 & 4; 1989; p. 53-7.

The article emphasis on the system adopted in public library in Haryana. The public library is a symbol and a product of modern democracy. According to the article library should be established and maintained under clear authority of law, supported wholly or mainly from public fund open for free use on equal terms to al member of the community regardless of occupation class.

_____, _____, INFORMATION ACCESS

109. RAMAIAH (L.S.). Public libraries and access to information in India. Journal of library and information science. 15, 1; 1990, June; p. 63-5.

The article says that the information resource has become important than the economic resources. The article talks about the UNESCO public library manifesto 1994, and library legislation and shows the position of the public libraries. The article discusses the special public library plan for the Backward areas. The emphasis on the National network of the public libraries.

110. VENKATAPPAIAH (V). State policy for public library and information system and service. Herald of library science. 38, 1 & 2; 1990, Jan-Apr; p. 20-6.

The author stresses the need to formulate a policy for public library services in view of recent developments emerging in the field. The article presents a draft of such a state policy covering various areas of services. The author support to literacy and education preservation of cultural heritage, reading materials, human resources, finances private and aided libraries comprehensive library, legislation and restructure of existing library acts. The author has also discusses the education field of library and information science and its policy.

111. RAMESH BABU (B) and PARMESWARAN (R).; Automation of public library and information service in the contest of electronic information Era: Public library staff opinion survey. Indian Library Association Bulletin 9, 1973, Jan-Mar; P. 25-9.

This article reflects the field of information, that is continuous, dynamic, turbulent and ever growing phenomenon. This phenomenon triggered a service of change passing corresponding challenge necessitating the re-examination of the existing practices in the organization of information.

Libraries and information center are not an exception of this to this universal phenomenon of change. In this article an attempt has been made in view of changing dimension in library and information service and its impact on the organization and administration of libraries with special reference to public library setup. For this purpose a survey has been conducted to elicit the opinions and reaction of the professional staff working in public library setup in and around chennai. A total of five professional staff have been selected and a structured schedule has been used for the purpose of eliciting their opinions on the application of information Technology for library and information service in the context of electronic information Era.

_____, _____, **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

112. KARISIDDAPPA (CR). Application of modern Technology to public libraries. Grantha 6, 1 & 2; 1999, Jan; P. 103-6.

The author gives an overlook an the importance of the application of modern technology to the public library to achieve their goals and programmes or serve the a adequate supply of information to the public. These need are described on the basic of showing the positive effect of technology on libraries. The author has give an overview on the possible areas of technology application an library and information operations and services and to consider which of the several emerging technologies

might suitable for public libraries and speculate what might be in the future. Taking in to consideration the available technology in the country and its application in the library environment specially in the public libraries, area such as library operations, bibliographical service Networking, Creation of non bibliographic data base are discussed in the article.

_____, _____, **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

113. P.R. KUMAR. Frontiers In Modern Information Technologies And Public libraries In India. International library movement. 12, 2; 1990; P. 40-7.

The article attempts to stress the need for information technologies in library. In the present article an attempt was been made in view of changing dimension in library and information service and its impact on the organization and administration of libraries with special reference to public library set up.

_____, _____, **JAMMU & KASHMIR**

114. SHAFI (S.M) and REYAZ RUFAZ. Public libraries in Jammu & Kashmir: An appraisal. Grantha 2, 2; 1997, July; P. 93-7.

This paper discusses briefly the history of public libraries in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. This piece of information shares the present states of Public libraries in the state, having public libraries and research libraries in terms of collection-printed books, news papers, popular magazine; finance- budget provision, per capita expenditure, salaries; staff-non technological staff, technically qualified staff, professional, or semi professional; users and services membership of central libraries, lending services, reference, reprography and extension, etc. After having an overview of public library scene of state the author would look like to put some suggestion, which can be implemented either through library legislation or otherwise.

_____, _____, **KARNATAKA**

115. KARISIDDAPPA (C.R). Professional excellence though library Public relation with special reference to Karnataka public library system. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 27, 3; 1991, Oct-Dec; P. 97-101.

The article discusses the image of public libraries in the country. It mentions that the public library is the people university, established by the public fund for meeting the spiritual, emotional economic, educational, social and culture, scientific and technical development of

the public in general. It gives the number of district books central libraries, city central libraries, Taluke libraries and Book delivery center in Karnataka. It point out that the state is in better position in the development of public library network as compared to other Indian states. It emphasizes that due to the lack of staff, finance and indifferent attitude of the government very less number of people are making use of the library facilities. It suggest that the professionals should make use of all available opportunities, public forms and social functions to mediate with public and establish a strong link between the library and the public. The author highlights the role of public relation in public libraries in the achievement of professional excellence.

_____, _____, _____, **FUTURE PROSPECTUS**

116. SANKARA REDDY (M). Future library system in Karnataka herald of library science. 35, 3 & 4; 1996, Oct; P. 39-42.

In this article the author described his view about the future prospects of public library of Karnataka. He suggested his view for the policy statement for the public library system. On the basic of the proposed role of public library in society. To develop the field of public library and to

modernized it. He talked about the public library Network, and such type of network which is also utilized by the blind and dumb throughout the state. According to the author the future of public library is not only considering to Urban but the Rural areas also. The author has also recommended the amendments to the Karnataka public libraries.

_____, _____, **KOTTAYAM**

117. ANON. Kottayam Public library. Indian librarian. 22, 3; 1972; 16-9

The article describes the history of Kottayam public library situated at Kottayam kerala. Being established in 1982. The library has a collection of 50,000 books arranged on open shelves classified according to Dewey Decimal system and run exclusively by voluntary effort.

_____, _____, **LAW**

118. MANGLA (P.B). Public library Law in India. Journal of library and information science. 8, 1; 1983, Jun; P. 7-9.

The article discuss the role of public libraries in programme for development and National reconstruction. Put forward the concept of a public libraries system. Make out a case for library legislation in each

state and Union territory. Explain the essentials in a library legislation. Illustrating from existing library legislation in those states and Union territories which do not have such a legislation. The author criticized the preamble of the act for showing the purpose of act giving the example of British act and west Bengal Act to provide for a comprehensive rural and Urban library service in state of west Bangal.

_____, _____, **LEGISLATION**

119. VENKATAPPAIAH (V). Need for Public library legislation in south Asian countries. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 20, 1 & 2; 1984; P. 22-5

The article discuss that the public library is a center with key mission of information, literacy, education and culture. Effective public library system needs library legislation, with a four major areas. Need for a National/State policy of library legislation, model State library policy and Library and Information service. It is also pleaded for the restructuring if the public library Act so far enacted in India.

_____, _____, _____, **ANDHRA PRADESH**

120. RAMANAYA (T.V) and SATYANARAYANA (N.R). Library legislation: Its impact in the development of public library in Andhra Pradesh. Herald of library science. 35, 1 & 2;1997; P. 31-3.

The article describes needs for library legislation to bring out uniformity and efficiency in library service. The article deals with the Andhra Pradesh library act in detail. It gives the suggestion for improvement \, furnishes, fact and figures reading. We progress make by Andhra Pradesh library.

_____, _____, _____, evaluation

121. KLAULA (P.N). Evaluation of primary legislation. Herald of library science 38, 1 & 2; 1999, Jan-Apr; P. 124-8.

The article has made to evaluate the madras public libraries Act 1948 pointing out the lacunae in the Act and the efforts made by him. The article deals with library legislation and the madras library association and presents its evaluation, work of officer on special duty and project, for the library. This article will stimulate even dormant mind who involved in developing a network of libraries and their service based on legislation in India.

_____, _____, _____, **GUJRAT**

122. SHAH (P.C). Position of public library legislation in Gujrat. Indian Library Association Bulletin 12, 4; 1983; P. 35-6.

The article gives, the purpose in Gujrat model public library Bill. That was first non-official public library bill introduced in Gujrat. The article provides the provision for the said bill. Which recommends for the establishment of state library. State library fund and the departments of the library.

_____, _____, **LITERACY PROGRAMME**

123. CHOPRA (H.R). Literacy Drive through public libraries Lucknow librarian 19, 3 & 4;1987, Jan-Mar; P. 85-8.

The article trace out the role of public libraries in the society, the lukewarm attitude of libraries and factors responsible for slow progress of literacy drive; government of India's 20 point programmes, etc. Identifies the problems of adult education programme in India. Suggests that public library must process a separate wing to look after the literacy classes illustrate the functions of public libraries in this connection.

124. AGARWAL (D.S). April Public library and the new literacy in India. Library herald. 29, 1; 1989, Apr; P. 43-5.

The article brings out the need and importance of public libraries to important development in India in this field since independence. Discuss the role played by UNESCO towards eradication of illiteracy through public library service and production of literature or new literate.

125. GANPATHY (K.P). Sep. 1970, public library and the Neoliterate in India. Indian librarian 20, 2; 1970, Sep; P. 39-41.

The article attempts the public library and the neoliterates in India. The article points out the four areas namely library language, type of material and libraries. It remarks that number of adult illiterates in India is 23 crore and in terms of percentage 34.08% are literates the rest are illiterate and neoliterates. It also point out of the high percentage of also point out high percentage of library is an essential to take up the production of supplementary reading material in the Indian language.

126. JOANNA (Richardson). Public library and the neoliterate in India. Herald of library science. 22, 3 & 4; 1983, Oct; p. 163-8.

Attempts towards the survey of literature on public library and the neoliterates in India, published after 1965. Survey strategy has been divided in to Remark that number of Adult illiterates in India is 23 crore and in terms of percentage 34.08% are literate and rest are illiterate and neoliterates. Points out that the high percentage of public libraries and it is essential to take up the production of supplementary reading material in the Indian languages. Highlights that for education and publishing used is made foreign language which is known to about 2% of Indias population and this limits the circulation of books. Suggests that books in Hindi as an integration language. Concludes that it will be of no use education the

people or making them literate unless varied and accessible material are provided to them in regional languages.

127. KLAULA (P.N). Role of Public libraries etc promoting literacy Herald of library science. 2, 3 & 4; 1983, Jul-Oct; P. 226-8.

The article discuss the contribution of Public libraries in promoting literacy specially, the type of illiteracy in response to the social needs. The role of Public library in promoting service to illiterates is also specified. The article follow up the reading importance and its aspect that libraries play a vital role using traditional literacy teaching methods, large number of literates replace into illiteracy New literate Reader our also discussed. According to author the continuing education center as mobile libraries carrying books to the doors of the adults would help to keep literacy alive and induce literacy new skill and teaching in their vocation.

_____, _____, _____, **ANDHRA PARDESH**

128. DUTTA (T.C). Library pilgrimage to Andhra Pradesh. Herald of library science. 30, 1 & 2; 1991; P. 34-5.

Pays rich tributes to the inspiration and guidance of IVR in laying the foundation of library movement in Bengal and Public library movement in India Describes tour of A.P guided by IVR and its impact.

_____, _____, _____, **TAMIL NADU**

129. DILLI (K.T) and SRINATH (Manorama). Role of the public libraries in promoting literacy programme in Tamilnadu. IASLIC bulletin 38, 4, P.1993; 37-41.

In this article the author tried to drive home the point that the preraks of (JSN) Jana Sikshan Nilayan may be merged with the directorate of public libraries. This would reduce the honorarium being paid to perks, since the prerakes and the part time librarians are working in achieving the some goal in two deferent direction of eradication of illiteracy and providing continuing education.

_____, _____, **MADHYA PARDESH**

130. TOMAR (Surendera Singh). Public library system in Madhya Pradesh. Library herald. 31, 1 & 2; 1991, Apr-Sept; P. 45-51.

India is a country where people are backward, illiterate and economically poor. At the some time population growth is specially. It is responsibilities of a welfare state to educate its people through formal as

well as informal systems of education. In Madhya Pradesh, the credit for starting the public library movement of Indore, goes Maharaja Tukoji Rao Halker II. He founded the present Indore itself with a donation of Rs. 500 and a recurring growth of Rs. 12 per month. The in 1887 another known as Victoria library was established. The being if the 20th century 'yuvraj public library' was established in Ujjain. At present there are three parallel public library system in the state (1) public library service under the directorate of higher education (2). Panchayat library under the Directorate of panchayat Raj (3) Mobile library under the social education and social welfare Directorate. In Madhya Pardesh, public libraries are jacking a number of problems such as lack of sufficient staff limited books lock of proper furniture finance etc. As In MP, three parallel public library service system are running, efforts should be made to bring all the public libraries service system under one umbrella. There should be a separate directorate of public library service system should be brought. A professional should be appointed as director having full responsibility for the interacted and balanced development of public libraries in state.

_____, _____, **MARKETING**

131. NIKIAM (Khaiser). Use of strategic marketing techniques in promoting public library services. Annals of library science and documentation. 43, 3; 1996; P. 8 -11.

This article deals with the use of marketing as a technique in promoting the use of public library service. Explains the concept of marketing as an exchange process defines strategic marketing and the essentials for applying comp active strategic “Emphasize the application of situation audit consumer segmentation and marketing mix. Suggests the use of three highly significant strategies in catering to public library users.

_____, _____, **MEGHALAYA**

132. LANONG (Bibi Diana) and BINWAL (JC). Public library services in Maghalaya. Library Herald. 30, 2 & 4; 1991, July-1992, Jan; P. 239-2.

The article gives the background about the state and mentions development leading to present state of public libraries. It gives brief account of the building management and total number of books and periodicals possessed by the state central library during the period 1989-90. it also gives the expenditure of state central library during the period and the total number of people working in the library. The article mentions the various service provided by this library emphasizing on

lending service. It gives data regarding collection, budget expenditure on books staff, building and service of district libraries. It criticizes both the state central library and district libraries and enumerates suggestion for evolving an integrated library service in the state.

_____, _____, **MOBILE SERVICE**

133. SIITONEN (Leena). Mobile library service as a functional unit in public library system. Journal Library & Information Science. 15, 1;1990, July; P. 28-32.

The article gives the purpose of public libraries and mobile libraries. It discusses development of public library in India giving their service budget, planning, collection, and standard. Discusses the provision of mobile library service its planning as a units of public library system made possible by corporate efforts discusses types of bookmobile and their status.

_____, _____, **MODERNISATION, impact of**

134. SASTRY (RS). Public libraries-Modernization and development Indian Library Association Bulletin 30, 1 & 2; 1994, April-July; P. 3-7.

The article describes the concept of 'modernisation'. It explains 'change' as a continuous process and as an inherent characteristics of the human

being. It discusses the role of a library as an agency that bring about 'change' in the society by providing opportunities. Though their records to study the past, get equipped for the present and to be prepared for the future and is rated as a measure of the intellectual activity, alertness and maturity of a civilized society. Its briefly describes the public library scene in India before and after Independence and bring \s out the changing role of a library in the multiplier communication scene of the future as a center of interactive systems. It also discusses the negative aspects of this 'change'. It gives out an agenda for library of timorous.

MODERN TECHNOLOGY
impact of 21ST CENTURY

135. BURGOHAIN (Alka). Public library scenario in 21st century, Herald of library science. 37, 1 & 4; 1998, Jan-Apr; P. 39-42.

In the article the author has traced out the application of modern technology of public libraries. The author has given the main emphasis on the public library scenario in 21 century on the prospects of library services to recognized as a basic components of the entire educational programme of the respective state governments. The author has given the suggetion for the development and steping in the 21 century,. Not only in

concerning to the providing service but also highlighted the programme for the illiterates (educational programmes) the author has also show that a total re-engineering of the entire public library system is needed, for computerization. No only suggestions are given but also planned out during the 9th five year plan for the foundation to provide computer hardware to each and every state central library of India.

_____, _____, MOVEMENT

136. NARAYANA RAO (KODATI) and RAM CHANDRA RAO (T).
Rise and growth of the public library Movement In India. Herald of library science 16, 2 & 3; 1977, July; P. 135-8.

The article presents an account of the early efforts in starting public library movement in India and the pivotal role of Mr. Iyyanki Venkta Ramnayya. The article mention the impact of national awakening in creating library consciousness and the appearance of Iyanki on the scene. Describes the formation of Andhra Desa library association in 1914 the recognition of the first all India library conference in 1919, also states the various achievements of the Andhra Desa library Association and the all India public library association both operating from vijyawada in Andhra Pardesh. These including among others Indian library journal (1924-1936). It pays tributes to the pioneering and dedicated work of Iyyanki.

137. RAMCHANDRA RAO (T). Architect of the free public library Movement. Indian Library Association bulletin .5, 4; 1970, Dec; P.83-7.

In this article the description of free public library movement has been given according movement in Andhra and in India. He spread the movement by edited Andhra Bharati from 1910 to 1912. To educate a subject nation to strive for Independence and to shoulder the responsibility of Swaraj Sri Iyyanki however felt that library was the best and proper medium. The author gave a short description of the work of Sri Iyyanki from 1911 to till his death, besides this he also presents his contribution and achievements in field of free public library movement.

138. RAMCHADRA RAO (Tekumolla) Pioneer of public library movement. Herald of library science. 11, 1 & 4; 1972, Jan; P. 13-6.

The article gives an account of the work and achievement of Iyyanki Venkat Ramayya regarded as the architect of the public library movement in Andhra Pradesh and outside. The article mentions about his vow to serve the country as a missionary at the age of seventeen and participation in the national movement. It refers to his meeting with Mahatma Gandhi and his pioneering in the field of public library movement.

139. RAMCHANDRA RAO (T). Architect of the free public library movement. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 5, 2 & 3;1970, Apr-Sept; p. 23-5.

The article provides the life time achievement in the architect of the free public library movement. The article stands from his training and then gives the brief account of library movement, a short comparison of Mahatma Gandhi and Iyyanki, their social service socialism and volunteering and about his registration as his profession of doctors as ayurvedic doctor.

_____, _____, _____, **ANDHRA PRADESH**

140. NARAYANASIMH RAJU (GVSL). Torchbearer of public library movement. Herald of library science. 32, 4; 1993, Oct; p. 32-2.

The article mentions the work of Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya, who has been the torchbearer of public library movement in India. The article give his varied activities towards the Andhra Pradesh library. The author describes the work of LISOA which decided to Institute Gold Medal in his honour. Refers to the collection of Rs. 5,000 which was given to the Andhra University for the purpose. He was called as Karamyogi because of his physically old but mentally as exhuberant as ever.

141. RAMALINGAREDDY (C.). Veteran of public library movement. Herald of library science. 30, 1 & 2;1991, Jan-Apr; p. 21-3.

The article discusses the activities of Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya has done exemplary service by donating all he had for the library movement in India. Description of his services to the villages of the Andhra Pradesh but also to the entire India, and results in increasing the desire / or reading and learning among the masses. The article mentions the dedicated services of Iyyanki in the field of libraries stating specially the establishment of library association holding of all India public library conferences organizing library pilgrimages and publicity programmes. Describes the movement for national liberation and for spread of knowledge, naturopathy, theosophy scouting editing of journals and cooperation. States his life, message and achievement.

_____, _____, _____, **BARODA**

142. MURARILAL NAGAR. Public library movement in baroda. Herald of library science. 30, 2; 1991, April; p. 67-71.

The author traces that the movement of library in India has its roots in the library system since 1962 to 1983. The author who had his initial training and experience in librarianship in India under Dr, S.R. Ranganathan had taken up the study of Baroda library movement as a research project the

author given comprasis to the public library movement in the former principles state of baroda now forming part of the states of Gujarat in India.

_____, _____, _____, **KERALA**

143. DAS (I.V). Public Library Movement in Kerala. Herald of Library Science. 38, 1 & 2;1991, April; p. 83-9.

States the early establishment of libraries in Kerala which was caused out of three regions. Tranvancore, Cochin and Malabar. Describes the growth of extensive library movement which helped in Total literacy campaign through 5,000 libraries. Reforms to the holding of conferences and formation of Kerala Granthasal Sangham and its activities, including the UNESCO Award that was presented to the Sangham in 1975. States the attempts made to enact library legislation including the drafts prepared by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, and the adoption of Kerala public library Act in 1989. Discusses the salmon features of the Act and activities undertaken. Examines the programe worked out for the future.

_____, _____, _____, **MAHARASHTRA,**
historical study

144. MAHAJAN (S.G). Jan-April, 1990. History of public library Movement in Maharashtra. Herald of library science. 29, 1&2; p. 107-18.

The study is presented in 7 short chapter 1 gives a brief history of libraries in Western Maharashtra up to 1805 chapter 2 deals with the beginning of the library movement 1805 – 1830 and the establishment, growth and working of the library of the literary society of Bombay. Chapter 3 describes the establishment of Bombay General Library in 1830 and other native general libraries 1831-1855. Chapter 4 traces the establishment and growth of native general libraries (1856-1881) chapter 5 gives a brief history of libraries devoted to the collection and preservation of Marathi books. Chapter 5 narrates the attempts made to from free reading room and libraries in Maharashtra (1881-1921). Chapter 7 describes the development of native general libraries. Appendices given at the end provide statistical information on the growth of libraries from various sources.

_____, _____, _____, TAMILNADU

145. RANGANATHAN (G.). Public library movement in Tamil nadu with special reference to eight point programmes. Herald of library science. 34-35, 1 & 4; 1995, April-Sept; p. 42-6.

The article deals mainly with the eight point programmes laid down by the Government of Tamil nadu for the upliftment of public library service. Through effective public participation. These are free sites, membership enrolment donation of library equipments part-time libraries donation, reading materials, getting library patrons, provision of own library buildings and adoption of libraries by bank. It also focuses on the targets and achievements attained by the public libraries department in the implementation of eight programmes since 1988-89.

_____, _____, **NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION
PROGRAMME**

146. SINHA (Arun Kumar). National adult education programme and public library. Indian Library Movement. 5, 4; 1978, Dec; p. 111-4.

First the article starts with the need and purpose of adult education programme, the position of illiteracy and target NEAP. Instructional agencies and the public library and then traces out the redationship and role of public libraries and adult reduction programme.

147. SINHA (Arun Kumar). National adult Education Programme and Public Library. Herald of Library Sciences. 17, 1 & 4; 1978, Oct; p. 17-20.

In this Article the National Adult Education Programme recently launched by the Government of India not only this but the vital importance in scrapping the further of the country are also pointed out. The author has discussed the position and literacy and target of NAEP. The function of instructional agencies working under the public libraries are also explained. The author give emphasis on the Public Library and Adult Education. Public Library by virtue of its function and services is capable to present opportunity and encouragement to nature person to improve themselves through learning process. The learning process involves emphasis on literacy as well as it stresses the necessity and importance of functional up gradation of the new learner and raising level of awareness in the field of them interest Govt. Also pay the attention to the development of public libraries.

_____, _____, **NETWORKING, ANDHRA PRADESH**

148. VEERANJANEYULU (K). Network in Public Library System in Andhra Pradesh. Library Herald. 12, 3;1970; p. 29-31.

The objectives of public libraries and the need of quality management in the public libraries are discussed in this article. The article explains the drawbacks of existing public library covering three points. The important aspects like need for networking in public library system, factor influencing networking and cost benefit analysis are also elaborated.

_____, _____, _____, **HARYANA**

149. RANA (J.S). Public library network in Haryana. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 24, 4; 1989, Jan-Mar; p. 178-85.

The article discusses the role of public libraries in social, cultural and educational development of a country. It mentions the importance of legislation in the smooth working of a library system. The article gives the statistics of the literacy rate in Haryana, by interpolating data from the UGC report 1986-87. The article mentions the present library scenario in the Haryana state. It discusses the various types of libraries, and their distribution in the districts, collection, condition of staff, budget and the districts, collection, condition of staff, budget and their administrative control. Salient features of the draft library bill prepared by Shri M.L. Bhagi have been given. The problem of finance and the method of collection of cess have been discussed. The article suggests a decentralized structure to evolve on effective library network and makes a few recommendations towards planed development of public library system. The author emphasizes that the various interest groups should collectively prevail upon the Government of Haryana to take up public library development down to village level by enacting library legislation.

_____, _____, _____, **NETWORKING, observations**

150. KAULA (P.N). Some observation on Networking of public libraries. Herald of library science. 35, 1-2; 1996, Jan-April; p. 62-4.

The article pays homage to the stalwarts of public library movement – Iyyanki Venkata Rammanayya and Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. Laments on the low priority given to public libraries stating the key mission of public library as given in public library Manifesto of UNESCO. Mention the development of computer information Networks and their proposed services states the roll of public library in the National policy on library and information system and the need for automation. This article discusses the Networking process application of technology networking issues provision of special and tailored trained sources, emergence of mixed pattern and the three stages of Networking.

_____, _____, _____, **PUNJAB**

151. ANAND (AK) and GROVER (D.R). Public library network in Punjab and problems of library legislation. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 17, 3 & 4 ;1982, October; p.42-6.

The article discusses the library development and the problem of library legislation in Punjab but first starts with the introducing the library science in Punjab. In spite of a congenial socio-economic milieu for a public library system. The library service in Punjab is agonizingly poor as

compared to other state. Mentioning the present public library administration and tracing out the efforts made from time to time for library legislation in Punjab it suggests the possible sources for financing the public library in the state.

152. GANGULY (S.M). Book Approach to Public Library Service. IASLIC Bulletin. 42, 4; 1997, Dec; p. 145-9.

In this article, According to Author the public libraries in modern sense must be readily accessible to all the citizens including the illiterates whose needs can be satisfied by oral services and non book material, Priority should be given to the backward illiterate people who constitute the major portion of Indian population, without however ignoring the needs of educated few. In backward areas services may begin with breaking the apathy, fear and ignorance of the people in getting to a library. Library Authorities and leaders of Library Movement cannot disown their moral obligation to the disadvantaged people and should therefore, take appropriate measures.

_____, _____, **OPEN ACCESS**

153. VARALAKSHMI (R.S.R.). Open learning and public libraries. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 27, 1 & 2; 1992, April-Sept; p. 10-3.

It presents an overview of open learning programme it starts with the nature of open learning and the methods of delivery of open learning programmes. Discusses in detail the role of public libraries in open learning. The author has also discussed policy statement on open learning of LA states. The article emphasizes the need for the library profession for open university student. Some of the important services offered by the public library system are listed at the end of the article.

_____, _____, **ORGANISATION NADHYA PRADESH**

154. MANDWANA (H.B.). Organisation set up of public libraries in Madhya Pradesh, Herald of library sciences. 38, 1 & 2;2000, Jan-April; p. 100-5.

Traces the growth and development of public libraries in Madhya Pradesh before and after Independence, stating also the educational division – wise break up of regional and district libraries. In the absence of public libraries etc, presents the scenario of public libraries functioning under Directorate of public Instruction, and Directorate of Panchayat and Social welfare. Mentions the libraries functioning under private management. Critically explorer all these arrangements. Works out the organizational process with both inherent deficiencies and possibilities of development.

Highlight the need for an ocera coordination and integration frame work through library legislation.

_____, _____, **ORRISA**

155. KAULA (P.N.). State library grid for Orissa. Lucknow Librarian. 15, 4; 1983; p. 148-9.

Shows the present situation of public library movement in the country in general and in Orissa in particular. Givens the historical account of public library legislation in India. Proves that the only way by which libraries can have stable and adequate finances and can work within a Chain of a system to from the state and of library will be through library legislation. Concludes that Orissa must try to learn from the experience a suitable library Bill, which provides for free book service for all. So many movement for development library should have rural bias and implication and be able cover up all areas and all types of libraries in the state.

_____, _____, **PANCHAYTY RAJ**

156. KALIA (D.K). Public library and Panchayat Raj. CLIS Observer 8, 3 & 4; 1991, Dec; p 1-3

The authors first gave a short description of the public library legislation adopted by the various states in India and have the provision of public library in the village under the eleventh schedule for panchyats. He also discussed the three tiers namely village panchayat for each village group, intermediate panchayat called perished. The division of government is not discussed in the article the respective area of all the three. The two amendments to the constitution have thrown the future of public library development in the country to the winds and uncertainties engulf the fate of the existing library authorities and their personnel one also discussed.

_____, _____, **PLANNING**

157. VENKATA RAMANA (V). Need based planning for public library automation. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 27, 1; 1992; p.19-23.

According to this article a public library must adopt computing and telecommunication technologies to survive, develop and exult effective plans to implement the library and information storage and retrieval process. It is time in India, to effectively develop computer and

telecommunication network and integrate than with available national network in the academic environment.

_____, _____, **PROBLEM and PROSPECTS**

158. BURAGOHAIN (Alaka). Public library scenario in India problem and prospects. Herald of library science. 38, 1 & 2; 1999, Jan-Apr; p. 5-9

The article deals with the socio cultural background of human resource development and expected role of public library system in continuing education. Identifies the major drawback in the provision of the existing library acts of Indian states, and prospects of solution at the arrival of Panchayati Raj system and feature of a comprehensive multipurpose public library system for social and cultural renaissance in the 21st century in India. In the context of decreasing effectiveness of institution of folk culture the author discusses the educational process the institution of public library system comprehensively and efficiently is becoming more and more essential in order to ensure the fundamental relationship of public library to the culture, educational and academic health of nation.

_____, _____, **PUBLIC RELATION, ACTIVITIES
KARNATKA.**

159. SANGAM (S.L) and KONNUR (PV). Public relation activities in Karnataka state public library . IASLIC Bulletin. 38, 4; 1983; p. 169-72

The article discuss the importance of public relation activities in furthering the effectiveness of the service rendered by public libraries progress a scheme of P R activities for public library system involving advertising and publicity multimedia extension and educational activities stresses the need for proper training of public library staff regarding public relation activities to make them capable of communication the essence of library to clientele.

160. SANGAM (S.L) and KONNUR (P.V) Public relation activities in Karnataka state public libraries. CLIS Observer. 9, 384; 1989, Jul-Dec p. 17- 21

The article given an introduction of public relation which is considered as a management technique to establish better relation among management and employees of a company and the public. The article accommodates the public relation work in public libraries with two main function first creating a healthy atmosphere for promotion public library service and inflicting favorably public and govt. attitudes and opinion regarding public libraries.

_____, _____, **PUNJAB, historical study.**

161. SUKHDEV SINGH. Punjab public library history: A view point
CLIS observer. 4, 3 & 4; 1997, July-Dec; P. 62-5.

It is a historical study of Punjab libraries. It provides the scope of library libraries history. The public libraries situated in state and district in Punjab such as the article give short note on the public library: at district level, state level; central state library, Chandigarh, central public library Patiala. The new district libraries open in is state are listed chronologically, which were put under the administrative control of D.P.I. The situation of municipal library are also discussed.

_____, _____, **RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY LIBRARY
FOUNDATION**

162. BHATTACHARJEE (R).Role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library role of foundation in the promotion public library movement in India. Herald of library science. 38, 1 & 2, 1999, Jan-Apr; P. 14-20.

The article refers to the main it has undertaken for promotion of library movement drafting of National policy on library and information system, and pattern of financial assistance provided to public libraries the activities of the foundation in creation of children libraries building the book collection of libraries and the plan for the networking of public libraries. The author has provided a short description of spreading the library movement.

_____, _____, **RANGANATHAN AND LEGISLATION.**

163. MITIAL (R.L.). Ranganathan and library legislation Herald of library science. 32, 4; 1993; P. 19-26.

The article states Dr. Ranganathan is pioneer efforts in the field of library legislation describing him as pragmatic nationalist a perfect strategist , master of devious and an analytical thinker. Refers to the numbers of bills drafted by him and bills that have been become public library act in the state of India. Evaluates the provision of his bills with regarding to the integrated public library system, effective administrative machinery sound financed provision.

_____, _____, **RECRUIRMENT**

164. DESHPANDEY (K.S). Staffing pattern for a public library system Indian Library Association Bulletin. 9, 2 & 4;1973, Apr-Jun; P. 61-4.

The author has described the staff pattern concerning the Indian public library system. First all he discussed about the resposrsiblitty of the public library system and there is need to have the major department to implement these responsibility. The author has given the main emphasis on quality staff and what should be the pattern of staff. According to author public library has to maintain where is kind of statistic section. Beside this there should be various section such as reprography section exhibition section binding section, according to author profession staff in the library, in the entire system can be worked out with the help of U.G.C. staff formula.

165. DUTT (SUCHITRA) and RASTONI (Omesh .C) Lucknow librarian
17, 3 & 4; 1985; P. 105-10

The articles discusses and organized staffing pattern is essential for the successfully functioning and efficient provision of service by any public library. This includes proper description of jobs according to the objective of the library and the service to the offered and appointing the right person for them effective selection, training, retention and performance evaluation are necessary component of the successfully of the staffing pattern.

_____, _____, **RECREATIONAL**

166. MORE (Saraswati). Public libraries and recreational needs. Grantha. 15, 3; 1983; P. 81-3.

The article examine the public library being a social institution helps in recreational needs though various programmes has been described. This article has suggested the motto of public library is to fulfill the recreational needs of people some parameters such as aesthetic expression, rhetoric expression channel of communication have been included.

_____, _____, **REFERENCE SERVICE.**

167. TRIPATHI (I.N). Public reference librarian. Lucknow librarian 9,3 & 4; 1974; P.49-51.

The article talks about the public reference librarian. In the post independence years at least the time light has been focused, and very properly on the special librarian. No one here needs to be told of the spectacular expansion and development of special libraries and the consequent improved status of their specialist staff, but reference librarians have their pride and remember that, whilst the specialist knows more and more about less and less and the special librarian has more and more material on fewer and fewer subjects they can never set a limit to their range. Their horizons are lost in the ever expanding inverse of

knowledge.⁶⁰ let us make an assessment of their significance to consider some of the problems which face reference librarians.

_____, _____, **RURAL COMMUNITY MASS MEDIA, roll of**

168. KUMBAR (Mallinath) and BIRADAR (B.S). Use of mass media and public library by the rural community: A study. Annals of library science and documentation. 44,3; 1997, Sept; P. 86-92.

The article studies the use pattern and extent of utilization for mass media particularly news paper, radio, television and public library by rural community. A total of 150 questionnaires were distributed, out of which 140 (90.60%) were received of the total respondent 72 (51.43%) were male and 68 (48.57%) were female. Out of total respondent 33.57% subscribe to newspaper at their homes 92.14% possess radio and 79.28% of them are having television in their homes. Information obtained from different media may be observed that 96.43% of respondents depend on mass media for obtaining information relating to their whereas 13.57% of them required information from library. The utilization of mass media is that out of total 47.86% of respondents read newspapers 97.86% listen to radio programmes and 98.57% watch the television programmes.

_____, _____, **UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION, roll of**

169. BARUAA (B.P.). University accessibility of information: Role of a public library in Indian context. Grantha. 1, 1; 1990, Jan; p. 19-21.

The article emphasis the importance of information and accessibility to information. Describes the need for public library and need for national information system in India which help in UAP or UAI.

_____, _____, **LIBRARY SERVICE**

170. HEMA SUNDAR NAID (G). User's service in modern public library towards improving readership. Herald of Library Science. 38, 1 & 2; 1999, Jan-April; P. 70-5.

The article gives information about the service improving readership. Public library are the chief and cheap source of providing information to a common man. The article defines its users and their need in public library explain the users services. It discuss the document services and information services of public libraries. The article suggests new information service keeping the technological changes in view.

171. JAFAR (S.M.). Public Library Service for Children in India. ALIS Bulletin. 17, 2; 1977, April; p. 125-7.

The article describes the important of children libraries, keeping the view of children's psychology and interests the type of collection is also described. The facilities providing to the children clintle, the article point

out the paucity of children's section in the public libraries. The author discussed the requirements of children's section. The article refers the scope of the development of children's section. The provision of at least once qualified children's librarian reparably lastly for the children section of the public library is necessary. The author has given a rate emphasis on the libraries and the location of the children's section and the furnishing materials are also discussed.

172. KALIA (D.R.). Guidelines for public library system and services. Grantha. 2, 1;1991, Jan; p. 31-9.

The article mentions need for guide lines definitions library standards, Indian public library through the plans. Discusses objectives and function of public library categories of public library explains public library system its need model, role of SCL and other libraries. Discusses structure and administration of public library services, library finance, public library service, reading material library personnel, physical facilities organization of materials library records and statistics application of it, planning of public library system.

173. KALIA (D.R.). Role of public library and services. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 9, 2; 1973; p. 49-57.

According to the author India's experience has shown that the best result are achieved only if there is library legislation providing for the

administrative set up and of library cess or surcharge are different kinds of taxes and for the public library services book mobile, and cultural activities are discussed besides these features, group discussion, exhibition, play etc. The author suggest must the developing countries would perhaps like to organize their public libraries on the lines of Delhi public library and developing them in to community centers.

_____, _____, _____, **ANDHRA PRADESH**

174. MAJEED KHAN (M.A.). Some Observations on Public Library Service in Andhra Pradesh. Herald of library science. 38, 1 & 2;1999, Jan-April; p. 6-8.

The article points out the neglect of the public libraries in Andhra Pradesh through it was considered a leading state in public library system as per the Sinha Committee Report stress the need for amendments in public libraries Act, 1960. States that the State Govt. has constituted a nominated Grandhalaya Parithad replacing the state library Authority, a non-professional Director of public libraries, on proper planning of public libraries lack of accommodation in state central library, non-implementation of recommendation of Ekbote Committee Report and the suggestions of library experts.

_____, _____, _____, and **ANDHRA PRADESH**

175. RAJU (A.A.N.) Constraints on the public library service in Andhra Pradesh. CLIS observer. 7, 3 & 4;1990, July-Dec; p. 69-72.

The article evaluates the working of A.P. public libraries act and its contribution towards the development of public library services in the state. States that the achievements of the act have been much below the expectations and the result not commensurate with the public funds beings incurred.

_____, _____, _____, ARUNACHAL PRADESH

176. ADHIKARI (A.K.). Public Library Services in Arunachal Pradesh. Library Herald. 30, 2 & 4; 1991, Jul- 1992, Jan; p. 249-6.

The article describes in brief the land and its people. It describes the various developments in historical perspectives, leading to the present situation. It mentions in brief the branches, administration, per capita expenditure during 1987-90, collection according to language during the period, staffing pattern and services of the state central library. It briefly describes pattern of administration, collection, building services and financial assistance of district, sub divisional, block circle libraries. It concludes that the framework of public library service developed in the state has to go a long way for being able to achieve an integrated network of library services. It points out that innovative services are necessary to

reach the in accessible areas and library legislation is necessary to create and maintain library services.

_____, _____, _____, ASSAM

177. BARMAN (R.K.). Public Library service in Assam: An Observation. IASLIC Bulletin. 39, 3;1994, Sept; p. 107-10.

The article traces the history of public libraries. It describes the growth and development since independence. Statistically analyses the coverage of public library service regrets for poor budgetary provisions and suggests to raise the budgets in view of cost price of books and journals and increasing number of readers. Suggests the library professionals to devote whole heartedly to the cause of readers services by applying professional knowledge. Advocates to revive the Assam Library Association to fight for development of the profession and spread of knowledge.

178. BHRIGUNAM RAM LBHARALI and BINWAL (J.C.). Public library services in Assam. Library Herald. 30, 2 & 4; 1991, July- 1992, Jan; p. 226.

The article gives a background about the state. It describes the development leading to the present state of public libraries. It gives the

various types of libraries that existed in the state, namely State Central Library, Branch Library, Children library, District libraries & sub-divisional libraries. It discusses the services provided and the total number of each of these libraries. Set up by Community Development Department, Private institutions. Trusts and Municipal corporations is also given. The hierarchical structure of the public libraries in Assam is provided. Per capita expenditure during 1989-1990, on public libraries in Assam incurred under different heads is shown. Total manpower in Public library services viz. professional, non-professional, unskilled and other categories of employees has been mentioned. It discusses the book purchase policy in brief various types of services provided, like bibliography, documentation and services to the aged, patients in the prison have been discussed. It mentions the total number of ready and points out that the position is not satisfactory due to illiteracy and economic factors. It suggests that for the adequate and standard public library services, paramount importance should be give to public library law.

_____, _____, _____, **INFORMATION
NETWORKING, impact of**

179. RAWAT (R.P.). Public library service and Information Networking.
Herald of library science. 29, 3 & 4; 1990, July-Oct; p. 265-68.

In the article the information policy perspective is discussed. An important aspect of public library is that it should have goals and programmes to achieve a community information services. According to author a library become a center for dissemination core of problem and the public library's information role is inevitably multifaceted.

_____, _____, _____, **MADHYA PRADESH**

180. SENGAR (H.S.). Public Library Service in Madhya Pradesh. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 5, 3; 1970, July- Sept; p. 34-8.

The article comprises the services of public lib in M.P. Madhya Pradesh (Population : 3, 23, 94, 375; 171210 Sq. miles) has a literacy rate of 16.9%. Through the Patronage of princes of State few important public libraries were established. But real progress could be made only since the advent of the first five year plan. The subsequent plans have not taken much notice of it. There are 5 regional central libraries, 23 district libraries, and 3 integrated library services run by other government departments. There is appalling deficiencies in book, staff, premises and equipment. The schemes of public library service have been started by several government agencies without giving sufficient thought over its purpose. So there is sporadic development of library services. The colleague must be faced in there levels : 1. Library legislation 2. Establishment of strong central library agency. 3. The role of librarians in popularizing the libraries. Bibliography of 24 items is given at the end.

_____, _____, _____, **MANIPUR, criticism**

181. DAVE (R.K.). Reading through libraries with reference to Manipur: Critical study. Annals of library science and documentation. 24, 2; 1977, June; p. 82-5.

The article refers to a public library system in Manipur and suggests that effective library service can be given only by establishing a network of libraries city branch library – 6, Rural branch libraries – 8 rural delivery stations – 822 total services stations 842.

_____, _____, _____, **NAGALAND**

182. NAGA (Moses M.) and BINWAL (J.C.). Public library services in Nagaland. Library Herald. 30, 2 & 4; 1991, July- 1992, Jan; p. 243-6.

The article provide a brief views of the land and the people of the state. It describes development in the field of public libraries in the historical perspectives and gives existing structure. It briefly discusses the staff, financial position of during 1985-90, language – wise collection, procedure of book selection, members of book selection board and various types of services by State Central Library. It points out various drawbacks of the State Central library and suggests measures to improve it. It also discusses the staff, total budget and total collection of district and rural libraries. It points out the problems of these libraries and the need of special attention of the state government and the concerned

authorities. It suggests the need of library legislation to ensure establishment, growth, development and maintenance of the system as statutory obligation of the state.

_____, _____, _____, **ORISSA**

183. SAMANTARAY (M.) and RATH (P.K.). Public library system and service in Orissa. 5, 4; 1978, Dec; p. 78-81.

The article presents the system adopted in Orissa. It talks about the administrative units and the organizational structure of public library system and service in the state. The article examines the other departments reading public library service.

_____, _____, _____, **HIMACHAL PRADESH,**
PROBLEMS and PROSPECTS

184. CHANDEL (A.S.). Public library service in Himachal Pradesh: Problems & prospects. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 17, 1 & 2; 1982, April-Sept; p. 24-7.

The articles starts with the introduction of Himachal Pradesh, its area of literate people, and then the historical background. Secondary the aims and objective, its area of literate people, and then the historical background. Secondary the aims and objective of public library with its

development. The article also provide the table 1 for the existing public library in Himachal Pradesh and table II for the public library services in Himachal Pradesh. The author has describe the library as the resource of India's and the collection. To acquire the wide range of library collection the financial source and budget has been also discussed.

_____, _____, _____, **TAMILNADU**

185. THILAINAYAGAM (V.). Tamil Nadu public library service: A review. Herald of library science. 21, 3 & 4; 1982, Oct; p. 31-9.

The article traces the history of the Madras public library act. It also describes the salient features of the act enumerates the services unit and details the reorganization work. Explains the acquisition of releasing material and mentions the building programmes, briefs the personnel improvement, indicate the finance and ends an optimistic conclusion.

_____, _____, _____, **SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

186. MAJEED KHAN (M.A.) and RAGHAVALAH (A). Public library as a community center for socio-cultural upliftment of Rural India. Library today. 2, 2 & 3;2000, Feb-Mar; p. 6-8.

This article concerns with India's rural area. India common culture heritage has been identified. As one of the core area under the national system of education. A rural library should prove itself as a real service

institution by promoting culture activities for the benefit of the people it serves. A real community center the rural libraries should organize cultural activities and various form of performing arts like drama folk songs. Modernization of library service needs huge funds. Financially the public libraries in the some even in the most of the state are in the vortex of difficulties. The position is the same even in the most of the state having public libraries acts. They are not spending sufficient amounts to one up the library services.

187. SHARMA (Rachana). Socio- culture development through public library activities. Library progress. (International). 19, 1 & 2;1999; p. 15-22.

The article discuss about the culture phenomena through library. It has tremendous socio-cultural influences particularly in the content of the rapid advancement of science and technology. Libraries are potential instruments of social change public libraries help and stimulate people in constructive and creative use of leisure time. The mass leisure provides opportunities for creation and assimilation of culture. This creates and would taste and thus promote cultural initiative and the development of cultural traditions. The social responsibilities of public libraries are entertainment, education and information. The mass media has become an agency of socialization for which library is an important center.

_____, _____, **SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT roll of**

188. ESPERANIA (M.). Role of Public Libraries in Socio-Economic Developments. Herald of library science. 25, 3 & 4; 1986, July- Oct; p. 189-90.

This article explains the role of public libraries in promoting literacy and education as a life long process. Discuss the function of public library to fulfill the purpose of educational needs of adults children women and the general public in various walk of life stress that an effective public library help the society meet the needs of socio-economic development. In edition to a historical survey of libraries in Bihar which revealed that almost all public libraries and so called the Government aided special public libraries are stagnant. Makes an attempt to catalogue the deficiencies in the functioning of the public libraries.

_____, _____, **SRI PRATAP SINGH, case study**

189. ZAIDI (A.I.H.). Sri Pratap Singh Central public library : A case study. Journal of library and information science. 15, 1; 1990, June; p. 39-43.

The article is on public library situated in Jammu & Kashmir as Sri Pratap Singh Public library. Book and manuscripts which formed a section of local museum mere transferred. As regarded the administrative and financial control of the library the state government has not followed the consistent policy.

_____, _____, STATE

190. KALIA (D.R.). State Public Library in India. CLIS Observer. 15, 1 & 2; 1998; p. 46-59.

The paper shows the seven different system recommended by 'Sen committee' of Raja Rammohan Roy library foundation Calcutta on the advise of the department culture government of India. All the seven system are discussed briefly which are presented to adopt by the state public library.

_____, _____, STOCK VERIFICATION, GUJRAT

191. MEHTA (P.V.). Stock verification in public libraries in Gujrat. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 16, 1;1982, March; p. 18-4.

Article discusses the silent provisions and norms for stock verification which exist in the state of Gujrat. It highlights the state governments liberal and judicious policy. Stresses the need for regular stock facing discusses the practices and problem of stock verification suggestions are given against loss of books, theft and dishonesty. The methods of stock verification are discussed briefly.

_____, _____, and SOCIETY

192. GAUTAM (J.N.). Role of Modern Public Library in Society. Lucknow librarian. 26, 1 & 4; 1994; p. 62-5.

The article starts with the concept of public library, Definition of public library, characteristics, its aim and objectives and then the major function of public library as a living force of education as a cultural center.

_____, _____, **SOUTH INDIA**

193. RAMAN NAIR (R.). Public library system in Ancient South India. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 26, 3;1999, July-Sept; p. 68-71.

This paper puts forward and substantial the view that the concept of free public library service goes back to ancient times. The origin of free public libraries and the awareness of governments responsibility has been discussed. Kerala is specifically has taken under consideration for this topic by the author the features of scholar home public libraries are discussed. The author has written about the services used to provided by the government in the library. The professional status is also considered as esteemed profession in ancient India.

_____, _____, **TAMILNADU CHALLENGES**

194. SEETHAPATHY (R.K.) and RAMESH BABU (B.). New challenges to the public library system in Tamil Nadu. Time less fellowship. 12, 2; 1976, April; p. 52-1.

The article highlights the significance of an effective public library system. It enumerates the various factors that demand a change in existing in Tamil Nadu. It also presents an overview of the PLS in Tamil Nadu and describes the challenges to develop the existing PLS in Tamil Nadu such as application of information technology, impact of distance education programmes, creation of networks, mobilization of financial resource manpower development bibliographic organization, legislation measures etc.

_____, _____, **TRIPURA**

195. CHAKARABORY (Guruprasad). Public library system in Tripura appraisal. Indian Library Association Bulletin. 24, 3; 1998, Oct-Dec; p. 114-23.

The article briefly describes the historical development of public libraries in Tripura. It discusses in detail the present state of public libraries in the state which has three parallel public library systems, viz. public library service under the Directorate of higher education, Panchayat Library under the directorate of Panchayat Raj and Mobile library under the social education and social welfare directorate. It gives the structure of these three systems and the total expenditure by these libraries during the years from 1981-1988. It also gives the number of professional and non-professionals staff in these libraries. It mentions the factors responsible for the poor state of public library services in Tripura and makes a

proposal as to how the public libraries in Tripura could be developed better. It suggests library legislation and a decentralized structure for an effective library network. It discusses in brief the duties and responsibilities of state library authority, Department of Public Library, State Library advisory committee, State Central Library, district library, sub-divisional library, mobile library book deposit center, block library and panchayat library.

196. ROY (Kanu Ranjan) and BINWAL (J.C.). Public libraries in Tripura. Library Herald. 30, 2 & 4;1991, July-1992, Jan; p. 232-8.

The article provides an overview of the land and the people of the Tripura and describes the development of public libraries in the state in historical perspective. It gives the library structure, discussing in brief the services of state control library, district libraries, sub divisional libraries, block-level libraries and rural libraries. It shows the total income and expenditure of public libraries in Tripura during the period 1984-90 and mentions the different sources of public library revenue. It points out to lack of adequate funds. It mentions different types of reading materials available in the libraries and the strength of books and journals in different libraries of the state. Different types of services provided in libraries are also given. It gives designation, qualification and status of

library. The article gives a short note on library network, national and international network. The article examines the storage, dissemination is copy supply, technological applications, library act to suitably change.

_____, _____, **UNESCO MANIFESTO**

199. UNESCO PUBLIC LIBRARY MANIFESTO. Lucknow Librarian. 27, 1 & 4; 1994; p. 71-3.

The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto was instrumental in Promoting Public Library Services around the world. It was first Published 1949 in the form of a post and a leaflet on the public library a living force of popular education proclaiming the public library to be a creation of modern democracy. Political system, economic and social forces were changing rapidly in the sixties, thus forcing the public library to reconsider its aims – as well as its standards and professional methods to cope with the new situation.

_____, _____, **VISHAKHAPATINAM, case study**

200. SATYANARAYANA (M.). 1996. Use of Public Library: A case of deposit Holders of Visakhapatnam District Central Library. Annals of Library Science and Documentation. 43, 3; 1996; p. 208-5.

This article reflects a survey study to identify usage. Pattern, reading behaviour and other characteristics of deposit holders of the District

Central Library of Visakhapatnam (India) are presented. For effective services, it is necessary to reshape the library as a community based agency. A public library's subject coverage is universal and should meet the need of the community. On the contrary, the collection of the Visakhapatna District Central Library Comprising of lion's share of fiction literature is not well rounded. The UNESCO Public Majority of deposit – holders read books to improve then knowledge. This analysis indicates that most of the deposit holders use books for the purpose of knowledge and development of individuality. This issues is important for developing services of public libraries.

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1. Annals of Lib & Inf. Sc. and Doc.	New Delhi	4/Y
2. CLIS observer	New Delhi	
3. Grantha		
4. Herald of Lib. Science	Lucknow	M
5. IASLIC Bulletin		
6. ILA Bulletin	New Delhi	Q
7. Indian Jr. of Lib. Science	Calcutta	Q
8. Indian Librarian	Jullundur City	4/Y
9. Indian Lib. Movement	Ambala	Q
10. International Lib.Movement	Ambala	Q
11. Jr. of Lib & Inf. Science	New Delhi	2/Y
12. Library Herald	New Delhi	Q
13. Library progress	Modi Nagar	2/Y
14. Lib. Sc. With slant to Doc. & Information studies.	Banglore	4/Y
15. Library today	New Delhi	W
16. Lucknow librarian	Lucknow	Q
17. Timeless fellowship	Karnataka	A